The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—One million gold was awarded by the Government yesterday, at from 110.51 to 110.63.

—Samuel F. Hersey has been renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Maine Congressional District.

—The St. Louis bridge was put to a final and severe test yesterday, and proved satisfactory in the highest degree.

—The Freedman's Savings Bank of Memphis has suspended, causing some excitement among the colored people of that city.

—Of three men struck by lightning near Fonda, N. Y., on Thursday, one was killed and the others probably fatally injured.

—There is great suffering in Southwestern Minnesota, in consequence of the grasshoppers having swept everything before them as if by fire.

—James Gilfillan, Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office, will be appointed to succeed H. S. Vanderbilt as Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

—The Episcopal Church Home, some five miles from Memphis, was burned last Wednesday night. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is $3,000.

—The New York Merchants Exchange has a dispatch from Picton saying nothing can be learned either there or at Halifax justifying the report of the loss of the cable steamer Faraday.

—The wife of Major George Daniels was killed, and the Major and a grandson probably fatally injured, at Milford, N. H., yesterday, while crossing the track in front of an approaching train.

—Freddy English, the boy detective of Brooklyn, who was used there in the interest of the crusaders to procure evidence against saloon keepers for violation of the liquor law, has turned up in Boston.

—The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads have re-established second class fares that were taken off two years ago. The price by a second class express train from Omaha to San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Lathrop is $75, to Cheyenne $25, to Ogden $60, and to Salt Lake $62.

—The Minnesota Railroad Commissioners appointed under a recent legislative act have prepared a schedule for freight and passenger tariff. The usual local passenger fare has been five cents per mile. This rate the commission reduce to four or four and one-half cents per mile on the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and to three and one-half on the River Division of the same road.

—At East Cleveland, on Wednesday, Christiana Ross, a servant girl, while endeavoring to replenish a vapor stove with some combustible fluid, supposed to be gasoline, missed her footing, and accidentally spilled some of the liquid on the stove. The flames communicated to the measure containing the fluid and enveloped her person. Minnie Brammer, another domestic, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, set fire to her own clothing, and both girls were so severely burned that they died in a few hours after. They were both about sixteen years of age.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton and Red Cloud, are entered for the trot for a five thousand purse at the Indianapolis meeting on July 10th.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 2.—The second day's meeting of the Huntington Driving Association at Huntington, Indiana, to-day, was well attended. First race, running, mile heats, best 2 in 3; won easily by b. g. Servey. Time 1:54½ and 1:53¾.

Second race, for horses that have never been beaten 2:45, best 2 in 5; won by b. f. Little Sam Time 2:45½, 2:46 and 2:48¼.

COLUMBUS, O., July 2.—First race, trotting; won in three straight heats by Ohio Boy. Time 2:31, 2:27¾ and 2:30¼.

Second race, running, free to all; won by War Jig. Time 1:47¾, 1:49 and 1:48¾.

EVANSVILLE, July 2.—Second meeting of the Evansville Turf Association. The race between Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton for $5,000 was won by the Maid in 3 straight heats. Time 2:25¾, 2:20¾ and 2:21¾.

The second race, for horses that never beat 2 minutes, was won by Jim Fisk. Time 2:54, 2:42, 2:43¾ and 2:41.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Second day's Dexter Park summer meeting.—First race, running, mile heats for all ages; won by Gleaner. Time 1:48¾ and 1:51¾.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Mutuals, 12; Philadelphias, 9.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 3 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear and clearing weather during the day, with lower temperature, variable winds and rising barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1874, 10:45 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 81; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 77; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 75; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 72; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 63; Lacrosse, fair, thermometer 70; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 78; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 75; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 81; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 82; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 65; Shreveport, La., fair, thermometer 80; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 85; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 72; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 71.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1874.

Indicted for Libel.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to day returned a true bill of indictment against A. C. Buell, correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, for libel in publishing a statement to the effect that Senator Chandler had been drunk in the Senate. The case will be tried in September next.

The Steamer Faraday.

HALIFAX, July 2.—The gentleman who first published the report of the Faraday disaster says that he got his information from St. Pierre Miquelon, and declares his informant to be a highly reliable man. He is positive it is correct.

TORONTO, July 2.—Neither positive confirmation or denial as to the reported disaster to the steamship Faraday can be obtained. There is a confident belief, however, that something has gone wrong with the steamer, that she is either short of coal or otherwise disabled.

Udderzook Doomed to Die.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment and sentence of death in the case of Udderzook.

WOOL ITEMS.

WOOL has been coming into this market freely the past week, for which buyers are paying 40 to 50 cents.—*Warren (O) Chronicle.*

THE CANTON *Repository* suggests that if more care was taken in bringing clean wool to market, many farmers would obtain a higher price.

DURING the past week, although the delivery of wool at the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company's Warehouse, was not so extensive as the week before, which was doubtless attributable to the threatened rain on Saturday forenoon, yet the aggregate quantity delivered during the week, footed up to about 20,000 pounds; and during the same period Mr. Stewart had stored at Greenfield about 15,000 pounds; 45 cents still being about the ruling price.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

THE Tuscarawas *Advocate* says: The wool merchants of New Philadelphia have purchased within the last two weeks and taken in here a trifle over "one hundred thousand pounds of wool." The price ranged from 45 to 50 cents per pound, and the entire purchases would average at least 47 cents, making a total amount of money paid out for wool in that time in the neighborhood of $47,000. Of this amount about $10,000 was paid out on Saturday last. Besides what has been purchased here our merchants have bought double as much at other places.

The Coal Trade.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 20th instant amounted to 632,989 tons, and for the coal year 8,909,444 tons, against 8,472,746 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 163,662 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 75,892 tons, and for the year 1,410,886 tons, against 1,567,243 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 508,881 tons, and for the year of 9,719,970 tons, against 9,939,989 tons to same time last year, being a decrease of 120,019 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 27th inst. the receipts of coal were 55,000 tons, the shipments 60,000 tons, leaving 128,000 tons on hand. Freights are now quoted at $1.60 to $1.70 to Providence, $1.70 to $1.90 to Boston, and 95 cents to New York. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 70,143 tons, and for the year 2,350,685. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,269 291 tons, and of coke 228,298 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. The coal trade for the past week is without special feature.—*Phila. Ledger.*

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Great Scandal.

Still Another Statement.

Tilton Explains His Course.

He Demands Justice.

The Convicted Commissioners.

Re-appointed to Office.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1874.

Tilton Again.

Theodore Tilton and ex District Attorney Samuel D. Morris, of Brooklyn, had a conversation which lasted nearly two hours, in District Attorney Winslow's private office, yesterday. It is not known if the great scandal was under discussion.

The *Golden Age* of Saturday next will contain the valedictory of Tilton, who resigns the editorial charge to Mr. W. T. Clarke. It will contain a further article on the Tilton-Beecher scandal, which those who have seen it interpret as quite a letting down on Tilton's part. The following are important parts of this second remarkable paper, which the *Golden Age* says is written to correct misapprehensions created by the letter to Dr. Bacon. He had been assailed by Dr. Bacon, who was led to believe that he was a scandalmonger and falsifier, who had tried to ruin the most beloved of ministers. Mr. Tilton's character and standing as a man among men were involved, and silence on his part was a tacit admission of the justness of Dr. Bacon's aspersions and the correctness of the erroneous statements by which they were supported. One sentence from Mr. Beecher's lips or pen would have drawn the poisoned arrow and healed the smart. Mr. Tilton called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensive statements, and in the presence of two witnesses told him that unless he corrected the misrepresentations in his way it would be necessary for himself to correct them in his own way, which would be severe. Weeks passed and no correction was made. Longer silence on his part was impossible. Mr. Tilton is accused of intending to strike Mr. Beecher a staggering, if not a fatal blow. Whoever reads his letter with care will see that he studiously refrains from striking any blow at all save at the thick network of calumny and misrepresentation that had been adroitly woven for his own entanglement and ultimate destruction. His sole purpose was to save himself after years of silence and endurance, and when a longer silence and endurance would have been fatal, and he refrained from mentioning Mr. Beecher at all except as it was necessary to do so in order to set himself right. His reticence in this respect deserves commendation. If, in order to vindicate himself, he was obliged to lift the curtain and expose a series of disingenuous and inexcusable transactions, it certainly was not his fault. If Mr. Beecher wishes to exculpate himself, if Plymouth church wishes to vindicate the character of its pastor, the way is open, and the world will await the issue with anxious solicitude. But far was it from being Mr. Tilton's purpose to injure Mr. Beecher in any way. His sole hesitation to publish the letter was the fear that it might injure Mr. Beecher. He said to personal friends who urged its publication that he shrunk from saying one word that could add a pang to Mr. Beecher's already pierced and tortured heart. He said: "I would not lay so much as a finger on that sad and sorrowing head. I would not rise by his ruin if I could." This has been Mr. Tilton's prevailing temper of mind and way of speech. He regretted nothing so much as the necessity which forced him to say anything about the matter whatever. If Mr. Beecher is smitten, he has only himself and friends to blame for the blow. But the essential point in this whole controversy remains untouched. With the scandal itself we have nothing to do. That is a matter for Plymouth church and its pastor to deal with. There is a skeleton in their closet, they will probably hasten to open the door and let daylight shine through its dark places. Webster said that suicide under the weight of an accusation was a confession of guilt. There are circumstances in which silence is suicide. But one thing in this whole matter is so conspicuous and grand that it deserves a notice it has not received. We refer to the toleration, the sympathy, the solicitude of the American people for a great and useful man under a cloud of suspicious, thick and heavy enough to crush an ordinary character beyond recovery. Had this thing happened twenty five years ago, Mr. Beecher would have been dragged before an ecclesiastical tribunal for trial in less than a month after the accusations assumed a definite shape, and had he tried to preach before the trial might have been mobbed. To-day there is scarcely a man or woman but hopes he is innocent of any wrong, and tries to believe him so in spite of circumstantial evidence confirmed by his own course. His name is a precious household word. He has the sympathy of fifteen millions of people, who bend forward to save and bless him. There is something almost sublime in the spirit and attitude of the American people, who refuse to condemn and degrade a great and useful man, even if in some moment of temptation or under the heat of an impulse (only the strongest natures understand) he did what he ought not, at least until compelled to do so by the necessities of the case. They see the terrible injustice of weighing a whole life of unequaled serviceableness against a momentary infatuation, and throwing thirty-five years of consecrated effort for the highest ends utterly away for what it may have been done in a fit of frenzy, and if they condemn him at all, it will be from efforts to evade and conceal what should have been frankly acknowledged to his own people at the least, and his willingness to shield himself by allowing the innocent to suffer for his offense. So much has justice gained. So vast the increase of charity! His greatest mistake has been in not trusting himself to a people who are proud of his fame and jealous of his reputation by a courageous statement of facts which it was found that the air was full of rumors and surmises. An ounce of sincerity is worth a world of cunning. All that Mr. Tilton asks for himself, and all his friends demand for him, is justice. He conceals nothing that duty to others and the natural delicacy of his manhood does not require him to lock in his own breast. He has been guilty of nothing but too generous confidence in unworthy people and mistakes of judgment that were prompted by an impulsive temperament and a warm, kind heart. The act for which he has been most severely blamed was prompted by a desire to save and help others, and was done under the best of a generous impulse which made it impossible for him to count the cost to himself. He frankly confesses a mistake for which he has paid full dear. He asks neither toleration nor sympathy, but simply for that justice which is so natural to the heart of the American people, and which in the long run they are sure to render to whoever confides in them without concealment or double dealing.

The Convicted Police Commissioners Reappointed.

Mayor Havemeyer has reappointed Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardiner, who had been convicted of malfeasance in office and whose positions had been declared vacant by Governor Dix. However, on being questioned, he said he had taken the step after mature deliberation, and in pursuance of the law as he understood it.

John Kelly, of Tammany Hall, on being interviewed, stated that he had no intimation of the reappointment of the Commissioners, but in case it were so, immediate steps would be taken to prevent the Commissioners from performing the duties of the office. He also said that Tammany Hall would leave noting undone to have Mayor Havemeyer removed from his position, and that a deputation would be sent to Albany at once to wait upon Governor Dix and invoke his action in the matter.

Whisky, not Hydrophobia.

Dr. Hammond, after a careful and thorough investigation of the pathological changes in the case of Hoffer's whistle, a compositor, who was bitten by a dog a few weeks ago and died yesterday, says no peculiarities could be found, nor were there any changes that would be observed after death from delirium tremens, except thickening of the blood vessels, which had probably been going on for years. The cause of Hatwisle's death had been hard drinking. The patient had fears of hydrophobia before him, induced, perhaps, by the bite of a dog. The fear of water in a case of hydrophobia is very prominent. He does not fear it, but cannot drink it. Hatwisle did and could drink when he really tried to do so.

Imprisonment for Life.

In the case of Martin Gill, tried for the murder of Mortimer Sullivan a couple of weeks ago, the jury, after being out all night, were unable to agree, and were discharged. Gill then pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for life with hard labor.

Recorder Hackett, in accepting the plea of the prisoner, said: Under the laws of this State it was made necessary to grave deliberation and premeditation before a verdict of murder could be reached. In this case, according to his mind, this had been done, and yet there was no verdict. It was conclusive to him that under the present laws hanging for murder was "played out," to use a slang term, and it was useless hereafter to look for verdicts of murder in the first degree.

Reduction of Freight Charges.

It is now stated that the representatives of the leading railroads have only discussed the question of the new schedule of freight charges, and thus far only show a disposition to lower freights somewhat. All rail lines to the Pacific have reduced the rates through from New York to San Francisco on the same classes.

Paper Gone to Protest.

The extended paper of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was not met yesterday.

COTTON.

Summary of the Condition of the Crop on June 30.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The following is a summary of the Cotton Exchange crop report to June 30:

MISSISSIPPI.—Reports from forty-four counties show a decrease in acreage of 7 per cent., with a fair average stand. The crop is two weeks behind last year; remarkably clean, though small and backward. Labor is satisfactory.

LOUISIANA.—Twenty-six parishes reported a decrease in acreage of 20 per cent. The weather was less favorable than last year. The average stand and condition of the plant is generally good and promising, though three weeks later. There is no complaint of labor.

TEXAS.—Forty-five counties reported average increase in acreage of 15 per cent. The stand is good; two weeks later planted than last year, but in fine growing condition, free from grass. Labor is good.

ARKANSAS.—Twenty-five counties reported an acreage decrease of 8 per cent. The weather was less favorable, but the stand better than last year, though three weeks backward. Labor is efficient.

TENNESSEE.—Twenty four counties reported an acreage decrease of 3½ per cent. The weather was less favorable. The stand is fair and the crop clean, but small, being two weeks later than last season. Labor is about the same.

ALABAMA.—Twenty-seven counties reported an acreage decrease of 16 per cent. That late replanted looks better than the old, and generally cleaner than ever before, growing rapidly. Labor never was better.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Forty-one counties reported the weather less favorable, average decrease of 19 per cent, planting two to three weeks later, a fair acreage stand, crop clean and healthy, growing finely, though small and backward. There was a decrease in the use of fertilizers of 40 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Twenty-one counties reported an acreage decrease of 7 per cent. The weather was unfavorable to the middle of May; more favorable since. Labor is good, given a fair average stand. The plant is small, the condition, good and the crop clean and growing well. Labor is sufficient. There was a decrease in the use of fertilizers of 33 per cent.

GEORGIA.—Sixty-nine counties reported a decrease in the acreage of 10 per cent. Weather less favorable, the stand and condition good, growing finely, clean, though small, being ten days later than last year. The labor is good. The use of fertilizers has increased 30 per cent. as compared with last year.

FLORIDA.—Reports are meagre. The acreage is said to have decreased 4 per cent. The stand is good, the condition very fine, and growing well, being one week earlier than last year. There is no complaint of labor.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.—The official vote in Pulaski county shows the election of the Brooks ticket by a majority of from one to two hundred. Jefferson county gives twenty-one hundred majority against the convention, and elects the Brooks ticket. The latter is the only county so far heard from that has given any considerable vote against the convention. Pulaski and Jefferson are the only counties, according to returns so far received, where the Brooks candidates are elected. About twenty-five counties have been heard from, giving a majority of about 24 000 for the convention. Pulaski county gives 2,595 majority for the convention. In all counties heard from, except Jefferson and Pulaski, Democrats are elected to the convention.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The team owned by the late Mayor Callow will be sold at auction next Tuesday.

····A number of the Western University excursionists arrived home last evening.

····Geo. T. Van Gorder has been appointed Assistant Fire Marshal for the East End.

····Negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Ormsby and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railways.

····Some of the South side glass houses are shutting down for repairs, and others on account of the warm season and dull trade.

····The sub-committee of the Committee on City Property of Allegheny, yesterday purchased the carpets for the Council chambers.

····J. Davis and Walter Scott, the East End burglars, were yesterday jailed for Court in default of $2,000 bail, by Deputy Mayor Irwin.

····We have received from "Quilp," at Connellsville, a lengthy communication, but decline publishing it because it contains no news.

····Yesterday morning an oil car containing one hundred barrels of oil was burnt at Braddocks on the P. R. R. Trains were delayed a short time by it.

····A sneak-thief entered Mr. McMillin's house on Jackson street, Allegheny, on Wednesday and stole a pair of ear-rings valued at twenty five dollars.

····Lewis Heiner who was hurt at the Lion Brewery several days ago, was removed to the St. Francisean Hospital yesterday. His condition is still rather serious.

····The constable of the Thirty-first ward and Officer Ruckert are charged by Wm. Adams, before Alderman Krehan, with allowing the Sunday law to be violated.

····The Commission for the improvement of Soho, Wadsworth, Boston and Emmett streets, met yesterday afternoon in the City Attorney's office but trabsacted no business.

····Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of an unknown infant found in the Ohio river near Brown's landing. Whose it was or where it came from is a mystery.

····The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the monthly pay roll. The purchase of the new engine for the Ninth ward was reported.

····The friends of Rev. Dr. John Winter are invited to attend the commemoration of his eighticth birth day, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church.

····Another of the cars on the Grant avenue extension, Allegheny, broke loose yesterday evening, and the man who was in it jumped out and down to the ground, injuring one of his legs.

····Capt. W. A. Tomlinson, who has been treasurer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for nearly four years past, has resigned his position, and Mr. Ferd E. Volz has been elected to fill the vacancy.

····The Grand Jury has found a true bill against John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commission, and W. H. Kennedy, Chief Engineer, on the charge of the larceny of some of the Water Commission bonds.

····Hamilton Slick, a young man employed in the steel mill of the Cambria Iron Company Johnstown, was so seriously scalded by escaping steam in the mill on Tuesday, that he died on Wednesday night. He was nineteen years old.

····A boy entered Goltman's saloon on Troy Hill yesterday for the purpose of getting a quart of cider. After he had gone out, it was discovered that the till had been robbed of two dollars. The boy was followed and the money recovered from where he had hidden it.

····In the regatta that comes off at Boston to morrow, Eph. Morris and Pat. Louther, of this city, are entered for the single scull race against Hosmer Eyck and other Eastern rowers of ability. It would be an excellent joke if either of the Pittsburgh oarsmen should lay Ten Eyck out.

····Yesterday afternoon the will of Robert Kennedy was filed in the Register's office. The deceased bequeaths all his property to his wife Christiana, but in case of her remarriage, half of his estate is to be divided among his children, and at her death the whole property is to be divided among the children.

····In the possession of a drunken man who was arrested by the police a few days ago was found a large book bound in red and entitled "The Legend of Croquemantaine," relating to the days of Charlemagne. It is a translation from the French, by Tom Hood, and is profusely illustrated by Gustave Dore. It is thought the volume was stolen and it is now at the Mayor's office awaiting identification.

····J. Mather, at whose establishment on Penn street the detectives recovered a large quantity of stolen cigars and tobacco on Wednesday, was arrested yesterday on informations made against him by McCandless & Son, Knox, Orr & Co., and Wallace & Shipton, all Liberty street merchants, and in default of $2,000 bail, was committed for a hearing on the 16th inst. An additional suit will be entered against him this morning by J. S. Dilworth & Son.

····The "Pittsburgh Welsh Choral Society" will leave the Union Depot at 6:28 A. M., on July 4th, for Youngstown, Ohio, to take part in the national *Eisteddfod*. There are nine choirs to compete. The principal prize is for the best rendering of "Worthy is the Lamb" (Handel's Messiah.) The choir sings in an excellent manner. Whether it will return with laurels or not, it reflects a high credit upon the Welsh community, especially the working class. The conductor is Mr. John Reese.

····Scharff has written from Springfield, Mass., to friends in this city, relative to his race with Brown on the 8th inst., and says he is confident of his ability to carry off the prize, and hopes he will succeed in inducing Ten Eyck to enter into another match. His headquarters are about one-half mile from the starting-point, and he takes his daily practice on the course selected. Brown is also practising on the course to be rowed over, and the contestants frequently meet and watch each other's style of rowing. Scharff says Brown rows the old style "open-handed" stroke. This stroke is not much thought of by the boating fraternity, although Brown stands at the head of the list as an oarsman.

PERSONAL.

···The Republicans of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Greene District will, it is thought, nominate Col. Andrew Stewart, Jr., for Congress. He is a sort of man one's heart warms towards—and the kind of a man whose leadership would make the Republicans head high their banners. The colonel is a patriot, a gentleman of high culture, and an active Republican, with the best of old Whig blood in his veins. He has ability, push, grit, energy and pluck; he has we l directed ambition, high toned dignity of manner, and a reputation for honest integrity—inherited from an honored sire, and well maintained. He had nerve to outlive fourteen months' starvation at Andersonville, and we think the same spirit would enable him to tackle the thirty-five hundred Democratic majority of his district.—*Monongahela City Republican.*

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain

The Republicans Fortifying.

Funeral of Gen. Concha.

Home Rule in Ireland

GREAT BRITAIN.

Leicester Square Opened.

LONDON, July 2.—Leicester Square was to-day formally opened to the public. Great crowds were present. Business in the neighborhood of the square was entirely suspended and houses were decorated and in the evening illuminated.

Home Rule.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons, last night, the discussion of Dr. Butt's home rule motion was resumed. Daniel O'Donahue, the member for Tralee, said the home rule movement was a miserable compromise concerted by those who did not dare to face the penalties of Fenianism. He acknowledged the desire of England to conciliate Ireland, and said perseverance in this agitation would be in defiance of gratitude, justice and common sense. He said that the ultimate object of the leaders of the movement was to incite Irishmen to force the repeal of the union, and then success would plunge Ireland into civil war and annual the recent progress in that country. He said, further, that if England continued to remove every pretext for a plea of misgovernment in Ireland, the result would be a disgraceful failure of the movement. He firmly believed its success would bring union to the interest of every man in Ireland.

Robert Low, the member for the University of London, said the establishment of a local Irish Parliament would involve the necessity of similar bodies in Scotland and England, and the result would be constant dispute and difficulties.

Disraeli was unable to agree that Ireland had a right to a greater amount of self government than Scotland or England. He demonstrated the groundlessness of the complaint that Irishmen were not appointed to high offices of Government, and denied that Ireland was treated as a conquered country. He said that two separate Parliaments would be constantly in collision. The minority in the Irish Parliament would be always appealing to the Imperial Parliament. He opposed the motion because it was injurious to both countries. At the great crisis of the world, which was nearer than some supposed, he wished the people to be united. To accept this motion would produce disintegration in England, and might result in the destruction of the Empire.

Messrs. McCarthy, Mitchell, Nolan, The O'Connor, Don and others spoke in support of the motion. At a late hour the House divided and Dr. Butt's resolve was rejected by a vote of 61 yeas to 468 nays.

SPAIN.

Confining the Carlists to the Basque Provinces.

MADRID, July 2.—The Republicans are erecting fortifications to confine the Carlists to the Basque Provinces, according to the plan of the late General Concha.

Funeral of General Concha.

MADRID, July 2.—The funeral of Gen. Manuel Concha took place to-day. The ceremonies were imposing and the crowd of spectators on the line of the procession immense. Marshal Serrano and all the Cabinet Ministers followed the coffin.

The Carlist Force at Estella

numbers 38,000 men. General Zabella has 106 cannon, and hopes of his speedy victory are increasing. The Carlists energetically deny the charge of massacre and mutilation of wounded and prisoners, as charged against them.

CUBA.

Funeral Honors to General Concha.

HAVANA, June 2.—Funeral honors were paid to General Manuel Concha to-day. Firing minute guns from the flagship of the Spanish fleet in the harbor and from the forts, tolling church bells and flags at half mast on all public edifices and foreign consulates. To-morrow religious ceremonies will be held in the cathedral, at which Captain General Concha will assist. After the religious services the entire military force in Havana will march past the cathedral, and later a reception will be held at the palace.

GERMANY.

A Squadron for Spanish Ports.

BERLIN, July 2.—It is stated that a German squadron will be immediately despatched to the Spanish ports.

FRANCE.

The Editors of "Le Pays" Acquitted.

PARIS, July 2.—M. Paul de Cassagnac and his co-editors of *Le Pays* have been acquitted of the charge of inciting citizens to mutual hatred.

THE EFFECT OF ETHER.

A Young Lady Unconscious for a Day—Rather Dear Tooth.

Miss Annie Sloman, a sales lady in Semple's dry goods store in Allegheny, was suffering very severely on Wednesday afternoon from a fierce attack of tooth ache. In order to obtain relief she went to a dentist for the purpose of having the tooth extracted and requested that ether might be administered for the purpose of easing the pain and making the operation bearable. The dentist experienced some difficulty in having the ether take effect but he finally succeeded, and while the young lady was in a state of insensibility the tooth was taken out. She soon revived sufficiently to return to the store, but was too weak to walk home. With the injunction to lay down and after a sleep of a couple of hours she would be better. Several hours afterwards the attendants found they were unable to arouse her, and Dr. Ure being absent, Dr. Milner was summoned, who worked with her some time until Dr. Ure returned. She soon showed signs of improving, and yesterday morning she was doing well. Last evening she had returned to consciousness, but had not yet recovered her powers of speech. It is believed that she will recover entirely, but her condition last evening was still serious. She resides in Ohio.

NECK-STRETCHING.

Star Gazing by Wholesale.

There were multitudes of heads turned skywards last night, and multitudes of necks exhilaratingly stretched to see the comet, which made its appearance on time after twilight among the stars in the northwestern sky. The celestial wanderer, for the first time since it has been the theme of conversation, deigned to make itself visible to the naked eye last night, and the opportunity to catch a glimpse of the curiosity was duly taken advantage of by the people, young and old, small and large, astronomically inclined and otherwise. The show was not a very brilliant one, but was sufficiently defined to indicate the outline of the comet by a streak of light almost concealed behind a cloudveil. Its dimensions as they appeared last night were of a diminutive character, but in the course of its travel during the present month, it will seek closer relationship with our planetary establishment, and then we will be favored with a view of one of the largest of cometary wonders.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

Two Men Badly Hurt.

Yesterday morning two carpenters named Albert Armstrong and O. P. Covert, met with a very serious and painful accident, while at work on Mr. John West's building on Beach street, Allegheny. They were on a scaffold, some twenty feet in height, which broke in some manner and precipitated them to the ground. Covert had both arms fractured near the wrist, and his cheek and frontal skull bones broken. He is very badly hurt. Armstrong had an arm broken and was otherwise injured. Covert has a family in Sharpsburg, and Armstrong's relatives live in Bakerstown. Both men were removed to the Homœpathic Hospital.

A CHEAP BARGAIN.

Offering a Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks for Three Hundred.

On Wednesday evening a young and stylish looking fellow stepped into Bender's saloon in Pleasant Valley, Allegheny, and after waiting until the room was nearly deserted, politely stepped up to the proprietor and engaged him in conversation. After talking about various matters for some time, the young man proposed to sell Mr. Bender a $1000, in counterfeit money for $300 in greenbacks. Mr. Bender declined the liberal offer, whereupon the dealer in "queer" disappeared.

A POINTED EPISTLE.

A Perfumed Note from Suffering Friends.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 2, 1874.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Please oblige the undersigned—and hundreds more by sending a reporter *immediately* to examine and report the condition of the public wharf at the Point, for the benefit of the Board of Health, and others, who are either ignorant of its horrible condition, or else indifferent as to what we suffer who have to inhale for ten hours each day, a stench unendurable.

William Miller,	John Bole.
Hugh C. Campbell,	George Treker,
Andrew Cooper,	Maurice Cushing,
Michael Hughes,	Watson & Munroe,
Andrew S. Mulharen,	Hugh M. Bole,
Robt. Patterson.	Wm. Evans,
James Thorn,	Frank M. Bole,
J. C. Donaldson,	Jared M. Brush.

This fragrant *billet doux* reached its destination promptly and necessitated an immediate council of war. With due solemnity it was swung around the circle, and the light of cheerfulness departed from every countenance. A crisis had evidently arrived when a sacrifice for the public weal was demanded, but though there may have been in that interesting group, some who under ordinary circumstances doubtless would have considered it "sweet for one's country to die," there was no martyr to immolate himself on this altar. "Cover me with flowers" touchingly remarked the dissolving Mirabeau, trying to modify the odor of fragrance in which this group, who was ready to sink to rest under the weight of an overdose of "Patet" perfume.

The prospect of a saunter where the spicy breezes blow was of itself almost overwhelming, and an imaginary whiff from the designated headquarters of fragrancy completed the discomfiture of the reportorial bread basket, and simultaneously the harmony of the council was interrupted by the hasty withdrawal of the principal participants. Thus was it rendered impossible for the recipients of the suggestive epistle to accede to the request of suffering friends, and naught can be done but extend commiserations.

ALLEGHENY HIGHWAYS.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills amounting to $1,720.99, and the pay-roll of the Eastern division amounting to $1,793 43, and the pay-roll of the Western division amounting to $2,376 62.

The ordinance for a lateral sewer on Stockton avenue, and the ordinance changing the grade of Federal Street were ordered to be printed.

It was decided to report an ordinance for grading and paving Howard street, from the present terminus of the paving to Ella street, and an ordinance for grading and paving Elm street, from Howard street to East street.

A communication was received from Wm. F. Dunn & Co., asking that their cement pipe be allowed to be used for lateral sewers. The request was granted and a resolution ordered to be reported to Councils, approving the action of the Committee.

The contractor who paved Balkam street was directed to place the street in good condition.

It was decided to report adversely to the passage of the ordinance for a sewer on Madison avenue, Liberty street and Virgin alley, and also, adverse to granting the petition asking for the vacation of a portion of Reed street.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—This show commences its season, which lasts for one week, on the Robinson lot, on the north side of the St. Clair street bridge, this afternoon. The circus is said to be a remarkably good one, and has four clowns attached to it. Dan Rice will appear at every performance, and show his wonderful horse "Excelsior." Exhibitions afternoon and evening, and three to-morrow, the Fourth.

MONONGAHELA RACES.—The races of the Monongahela Diving Park Association will be inaugurated to-day, when this new trotting course will opened for the first time to the public. The entries for the races has been very large and the arrangements for good sport are very complete. Purses amounting to $2,000 will be trotted for. There will be three races to day and to-morrow will close the sport. The P. V. & C. R. W. runs four trains, excursion rates, each way, during the day.

UNION PARK.—The grand Hippodromatical display at the Allegheny Union Park to-morrow promises to be a grand affair. Tickets can now be had at Evans' Department store on Fifth avenue.

ON SHORT RATIONS.

Trouble at the Allegheny Water Works.

Considerable excitement was created in Allegheny yesterday morning by a failure in the water supply. It seems that some repairs to the old engines at the water works were necessary and they were stopped for seven hours the evening previous. This let down the supply, and in the morning that section of the city north of the parks was without the necessary supplies. No water could be obtained in that section until about eleven o'clock, and in all parts of the city there was a scarcity. City Hall was made the rendezvous for a crowd of seekers after information, and upon the situation there were anything but conciliatory. The engines commenced work, however, and had the pipes well supplied by the afternoon, but there was hardly enough to meet the demands, and one of the steam fire engines was brought into requisition to pump from the river. The water supply is likely to be short for a few weeks, until the repairs to the new engine are completed.

STATE BREVITIES.

TWENTY-SEVEN coopers struck in the hand shop of the barrel works in Oil City, a day or two since.

DURING the past week the Phœnix Iron Company have discharged nearly one hundred of their employees. More will soon have to go.

MR. JACOB PHILLIPPI, of New Lexington, Somerset county, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a horse pistol, in the hands of a young man named William Sweitzer, on Saturday morning, 27th ult. Phillippi was about fifty years of age and unmarried.

THE Butler Citizen must have had Uniontown in view when it undertook to perpetrate the following not very funny joke: Question.—What's the difference between "Uncle Jake" and a practical gardner? Answer.—One weis his beds in the day time, and the other remembers when he used to wet his at night.

SOME days ago, the puddlers and helpers in the Hollidaysburg rolling mills, and other rolling mills in that vicinity, were informed by bills stuck up in the different mills that after the first of July their wages would be reduced from $5.75 to $5.00 per ton. It appears that an arrangement was entered into several years ago between these workmen and their employers, that the price per ton should henceforth be regulated by the price in Harrisburg, which has been faithfully paid, but which the mill owners now wish to set aside, and a strike is the result.

BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE.

Letters remaining uncalled for in Buchanan Postoffice, Thursday, July 2, 1874.

Alex Adam	Hartman Mrs M R	McDonald Mi
Abraham Mary	Harris M B	McNeil S
Alchon Mrs	Hinkey D	Nicholson Mrs S
Aikman Mrs H	Henderson Mrs J	Nort n M
Armand B	Hibbs B	O'Hara J
Ames H	Hemingray Mrs A	Pugh Mi s K
Acker J J	Heyman A	Peters Rose
Alcock H	Haskell R	Perry Mrs
Beerman Mrs	Hake Mrs P	Page Mrs
Bedon Mrs	Hines Mrs	Pierce Mrs W
Bimes B	Jenkins J P	Richardson E
Baker Mrs S	Jenkins J W	Reiter E
Bough	Jones J G	Reel Peter
Black C	Jackson R	Roberts Miss L
Barnard Wm	Johnson Estate	Scheuptlan J B
Brantley John	King Malcon	Russell C G
Bryan Mrs P L	King W	Rose Wm
Brown Jas	Kelly M	Shaffer John
Bell Mrs L	Lindsay J A	Sims Wm
Boyd Irwin	Leonard P	Sheetman J
Chambers Mrs L	Lowegan Mrs C	Shafer H
Chambers Hugh	Linke D	Shick H
Campbell	Lehmer J	Scott Mrs D
Colbert Sarah A	Latimer J	Sexton R

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
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GEO. W. REED.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

EX-SENATOR CASTELL has declined to accept the Commissionership of the District of Columbia, and General Ketchum, of New York, is understood to have the position offered him. We regard the declination of Mr. Cattell as one of the wonders of the day.

WE HOPE the report that Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of this State, and member of Congress at large, has been offered the position of Postmaster General, is true, and that he will accept the position, if offered. He is a gentleman of fine ability, and is competent and worthy, in every sense, for the position.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* wastes a large amount of wrath on us for agitating the question of the publication of the State Treasurer's report, and says it has sent us marked copies of its issue containing this report. We have received marked copies of that journal containing a publication that *does not comply with the law.* The law, as juggled in the Senate, falls far below meeting the demand of the Constitution; but even the law, as passed, says, "Such statements shall include the names of banks, corporations, firms, or individuals, with whom the public funds are deposited, with the various amounts of such deposits, *the securities held by the State for the safe keeping of the same, with the rate of interest* received by the State for such deposits." If the *Telegraph* will refer to pamphlet laws of 1874, page 127, it will find that we quote correctly. Now the *Telegraph* is well aware that the two most important features of this law are entirely disregarded. Yet here is just where the entire difficulty has been for years, and to remedy it, a special clause in the new Constitution was framed. The statement does not even clearly show where the moneys are deposited. We have no personal quarrel with Treasurer Mackey, but we insist, and shall insist, that he comply with the Constitution and the law. Nor do we admire the course of the *Telegraph* in abetting this violation of law.

THE Convention of lumbermen, realizing that the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada will operate against their interests, and those of the country generally, adopted a resolution, "That the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada would be injurious to the industrial interests of the whole country, and should not be ratified; that its effect upon the business which we especially represent would be most disastrous and would compel a large reduction of wages in order to compete with the cheaper labor of Canada, or the suspension of business in many sections of the country where it is now extensively carried on. The New York *Bulletin* is deeply exercised over this resolution. It first sneers at the lumbermen for presuming to speak for the industrial interests of the whole country, a thing which a Convention of manufacturers, representing all sections is surely better qualified to do than a paper which represents only the commercial interests of New York, and not even those interests truly, since the latter will, in all probability, be most adversely affected by a treaty which promises to turn the whole current of foreign trade through Canada. Next, the *Bulletin* attempts to dispute with the lumbermen their statement as to the effects of the proposed treaty upon their own business. We're protectionist journals to attempt to dictate to free trade communities in such terms, they would be regarded as particularly outrageous. We do not see how the situation is changed, because protectionists choose to declare their views. There is an amazing amount of impudence displayed in these assaults on the tariff men; but they illustrate the desperation of interest in behalf of the free trade reciprocity treaty.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

The nominating work of the Temperance Convention was performed yesterday. We have looked with much interest on the proceedings of this body, as, owing to the peculiar situation of affairs, the temperance people are believed to be capable of wielding a larger share of power this year, than at any previous time, for many years. In one particular, however, the work of their Conventions, this year, have been particularly defective. They have failed to present resolutions that clearly expressed the situation of affairs, either as regards their own purposes, or the status of the liquor question. The aggressive measures and attitude of the Liquor League have not been recognized; the nature and objects of the movements, which culminated last Winter, in the bill reported by Mr. Wainwright, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, proposing the repeal of local option laws, and development of easy and liberal license laws, are not referred to; even the crusading movement is ignored, and a few general theoretical statements, well enough in themselves, but of no pertinency as applied to the present time. The resolutions adopted yesterday, referring to taxation, were not specially objectionable, yet they were apparently written by some one who did not fully comprehend the situation. The truth is, never did a political convention meet which had a better opportunity to make capital for itself by a series of clear, strong and timely resolutions, touching on subjects in which the people have a vital interest; and we do not remember a case in which such an opportunity was more completely thrown away.

As regards the nominating work of the Convention, there is less occasion for criticism. The delay in making Congressional nominations we regard as extremely wise and judicious. The situation is so complicated, and the seeking of some who are, or would be, candidates, is so pertinacious, and the whole subject is so involved, that we believe the course adopted, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, to be wise and prudent. The question of temperance, as a direct and practical issue, enters so slightly into the Congressional struggle, and particularly into Congressional legislation, that we regard it an unnecessary contest to enter upon at all. The only interest Congress can be prevailed on to take, is that which refers to the revenue phase of the subject; and this is governed by considerations entirely aside from its moral phase.

Of the other nominations, Messrs. J. C. Newmeyer, W. H. Graham, B. C. Christy, A. B. Young and W. P. Hawkins were definitely endorsed; and E. A. Montooth Republican candidate for District Attorney, was morally endorsed. We regard all this as very proper and acceptable. Why the list of endorsements was not enlarged is a mystery to us. Certainly Hugh McNeil, our candidate for the Senate in Allegheny, and Henry M. Long, for Assembly, in the same city, are worthy the favor of any respectable political body, and especially temperance men. We recognize Mr. Riddle and Mr. Stewart as excellent persons, but none of the names substituted in Allegheny were better than those of the Republican ticket. In the Second Legislative district the situation remains unchanged, the Convention neither endorsing any of the candidates, nor offering new ones. In the Third district Alderman Moreland is nominated as against the Democratic nominee, Peter Zern. The Alderman is a man of high personal qualities, and excellent standing. We regret that in the Fourth district, none of the Republican candidates were endorsed. We are confident that at least two, while moderate and fair men, are sufficiently right on the questions at issue to be endorsed. In the remaining districts, one each, on the Republican ticket was recognized. Of the Legislative ticket, as a whole, we are very confident that at least two or three will not stand the nomination.

The greatest misfortune of this entire movement, as we see it, arises from the extreme views, and the impolicy of some of its promoters. The concessions and conciliations that constitute the band of union as between regular political parties, and which often are their chief sources of strength, seem to be entirely ignored by the temperance people. Unless the peculiar views that may predominate with one or another faction are accepted, there seems no thought of yielding and working for the general good. This has been the ruin of that organization in the past. From all that we heard, we incline to think the same disruptive influences are at work now. Unless this tendency is abandoned, and united, harmonious feeling is allowed to obtain, we are candid to say that the temperance organization cannot wield real power in the community. It will be merely a moral influence, possessed of educating tendencies, but will not become a political power, capable of achieving actual reforms.

RATIO OF TAXATION.

We have no desire to reduce the interest taken in the subject of city taxation. On the contrary, we regard this interest as one of the most healthful signs of the times. It indicates that the people are alert to prevent the improper expenditure of their money, and to hold all the officials of the city to a rigid accountability for the use made of the means placed at their disposal. And we shall continue to urge that a full and complete statement be made of all debts, and what the current expenses of the city government will be. But while doing this, we see two dangers arising, which we desire to emphatically warn the people against. One of these is demagoguery—the attempt of a class of persons who never commanded the respect or confidence of the people, to seize upon the tax agitation to ride into office. We have in our minds a number of these, who are present at meetings, using violent and embittered language, and in private are busily engaged in fomenting ill-feelings, their clear and undisguised purpose being to gain office by means of an agitation that seeks a specific reform. We warn the people against being led or controlled by these selfish agitators. The effort to secure reform is one thing, but that of helping demagogues is another and different thing. There are direct and practical methods of reaching facts, and of applying remedies,—but these are not in the direction of supporting demagogues for Congress and the Legislature. We have intimated the true method of reform,—that of ascertaining our exact financial condition, and of acting directly and intelligently when the facts are revealed.

The other course is to compare our ratio of taxation with that of other cities. There are many wild declarations made on this subject. But in point of fact, we fully believe that the taxation of the city is below that of other cities of our class. We do not say this to indicate that it might not be lower,—but simply as indicating that much that is said is mere empty declamation. The tax rate in New York is $2.60 on the $100. At this rate our city tax would amount to from four to five millions of dollars,—aside from personal tax,—which would increase the sum well up to ten millions, whereas it is really about one-fourth this amount. Chicago, which rates at about double this city, puts its tax at about $15,000,000 for the current year, and the amount will probably be in excess of this sum. We thus have an opportunity for comparison. Our tax list will probably be about one fifth or one sixth that of Chicago. These are from the figures, and are approximately correct.

Much of the excitement that exists is the outgrowth of a lack of moral courage on the part of city officials,—more particularly the Finance Committee. Two facts were known to that body from the very day the new Constitution was adopted. One was, that the floating debt that was being carried in the belief that the increase of population and valuation would furnish the means to liquidate it, must be promptly met this year. No maneuvre could possibly ignore or avoid this fact. The other was, that in order to raise the amount, which approximated a million of dollars, there must be an increase of taxation. With these facts before them, there was but one wise and obvious course,—to candidly state the facts, and trust to the acceptance of their statement by the people. This was not taken, and the result is precisely what might have been expected. The people received the increased assessments with surprise and disfavor. They knew no reason why the increase should be made. The water works had been in progress, but no taxes had been levied on this particular account. The city had gained a magnitude equal to its present proportions, but no intimation of a necessary increase in the ratio or volume of taxes was made. Bonds had been issued, buildings erected, outlying portions of country and city taken in, and we were rapidly assuming the proportions and taking on the airs of a metropolitan city, but our taxes were changed very slightly, and no intimation of a greater change made. So we drifted till suddenly, without warning or assignment of reason, the blow came, and widespread indignation is the result. We submit that this whole business has been wretchedly mismanaged. It has played into the hands of the demagogues, and they have, very naturally, taken advantage of their opportunity.

We are not at all satisfied that the method of stating the city indebtedness, proposed by Councils, is the best. While a substantial adoption of our suggestion, it has in it an element of jugglery that we do not like. What we want is a clear, distinct, and perfectly obvious statement, in detail, of the indebtedness of the city. Available assets are a very doubtful institution. Still, if we can get the statement it will not be difficult to unravel it. The debt of the city is not less than $8,000,000. If it is juggled down to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, there will be wide spread dissatisfaction. The demagogues will have new advantages, and a new howl may be anticipated. We ask that the statement to be made be perfectly frank, clear and plain. What we have as assets may be stated, and the substantial results of the outlays made may be indicated. But this should not be done with the obvious purpose of minuifying the debt, and magnifying the assets. If what is done in this particular is candid, clear and for the purpose of enlightening the people; and particularly if it is made to include a comparison of taxation in this city, as with other cities, we believe that much of the prevailing dissatisfaction will be removed.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, held in Water Valley, Miss., on Wednesday, the action of the Directors endorsing the Legislative act consolidating the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans & Jackson Railroads, was ratified almost unanimously. The consolidated roads will be known as the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. The issue of consolidated stock is to be one for three of the Mississippi Central, and two for three of the New Orleans & Jackson.

WITHIN the past two days abundance of rain have fallen in North Mississippi, in the vicinity of Water Valley and Oxford, where a good rain has not fallen in two months.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Great Scientific Discovery.

Dr. Hammond's Wonderful Experiments in the M'Cormick Case—Structural Changes in the Medulla Oblongata Observed—Hydrophobia a Disease of the Great Nerve Centers, and not a Blood Poison.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Coroner's jury which was impaneled on Friday last to investigate the causes of the death of William McCormick, was made up of the leading physicians of this city, with a view to making every effort to determine, as far as possible, the changes produced in the human system by the terrible and mysterious disease called hydrophobia. When the post-mortem examination was made on Friday, Dr. William A. Hammond took charge of the parts which he wished to examine under the microscope, and to him was intrusted the work of ascertaining whether any structural changes hitherto undiscovered would reveal a true lesion—that is a diseased part peculiar to hydrophobia. Scientists who have examined as carefully and as thoroughly as their opportunities permitted, the parts that might exhibit structural changes in hydrophobia, have declared that there was no lesion. The disease was the result of reflex action of the great nerve centres, and no evidence or trace of the morbid action could be found in any post mortem examination. Dr. Hammond had always contended that the reason that no lesion of the disease had ever been discovered had been because the investigations had not been carried to that extent that the facilities of the present day would permit.

When Lionel Beale discovered the terminal filaments of a nerve fiber, and the origin of nearly every pair of cranial nerves was traced into that great centre of all life and motion, the medulla oblongata, it was believed that a true lesion in hydrophobia might be discovered if a suitable opportunity were presented. The rare occurrence of an undoubted case of disease seemed to make these opportunities very few, and when the case of McCormick presented a chance, Dr. Hammond determined to make the most of it. The medulla oblongata had been carefully dissected out and placed in alcohol. The pneumogastric nerve was exposed on the left side of the neck, and a piece of it carefully cut out and placed in another bottle of alcohol. The medulla was cleaned of every portion of membranous substance that had been adherent, and then immersed in a weak solution of bichromate of potash. The object of this was to bring out and harden the nerve filaments, in order that a more delicate section might be made and the minute parts be more clearly revealed afterwards.

DR. HAMMOND'S INVESTIGATIONS.

On Monday, Dr. Hammond began his observations. The medulla oblongata was taken from the solution and found to be in excellent state for the making of the sections. The first section was made through the spinal accessory nerves, where the filaments pass from the medulla. The reason that this part was first brought under observation was because the greater force of the disease seem to be extended to the muscles of the throat, larynx, and pharynx. The first spasms were those of the constrictor muscles of the throat. This was brought on by McCormick's attempting to drink a glass of water on Wednesday night. The attending physicians at the post-mortem examination were astonished at the healthy appearance of the larynx and pharynx internally, while the congestion and external inflammation amounted almost to engorgement. When this section had been properly adjusted, the cause of this condition of the throat was evident. At the point where in the white and gray matter, which makes up the body of the medulla oblongata, could be distinctly seen, when highly magnified, black spots of irregular shape and various sizes, indicative of extravasated blood. At the origin of the spinal accessory nerves this appearance became more marked and the evidence that the part was the seat of the disease was as positive as anything could be. Other sections were made, and the same appearances were plainly to be observed. A section through the medulla oblongata at the origin of the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve exhibited, when highly magnified, the same dark irregular spots. In this section, as in that including the spinal accessory nerves, the greatest diseased action was evident about the origin of the nerve filaments, though the spots could also be plainly discerned in the gray and white matter of the medulla oblongata.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DISCOVERY.

Dr. Hammond's discovery is a great advance toward the solution of the problem that has puzzled scientists since the time of Galen. The finding of structural changes in the medulla oblongata shows that the disease called hydrophobia is a true nervous disease, and not a blood poison. Dr. Hammond has found the key to the workings of the mysterious disease in McCormick's case. He was bitten upon the first knuckle of the right hand some time about eight or nine weeks ago. He washed it with brandy, but the virus had already reached the medulla and had begun its insidious work. Dr. Hammond traced the poison from the point of ingress into the system to the seat of incubation—the medulla oblongata. There the diseased action settled about the great nerves that control the actions, and had also extended to the hemispheres of the brain. This was shown by the peculiar attention that McCormick began to pay the subject. The poison that was working in the great nerve centres, said Dr. Hammond, began to influence his thoughts and even in his dreams. At men almost always do in brain affections he strove to conceal the anxiety which was depicted in his face. When his friends and family asked him what was the matter, and advised him to see a physician, he laughed at them and said, "That dog is not mad." From this incipient stage until the aggravation of the disease about the origin of the spinal accessory nerves and the pneumogastric nerves caused the terrible spasms that only ended in death, the progress of the disease is now marked and followed by Dr. Hammond. A great step has been taken, and a great stride in advance has been made. The work of observation is only begun, and other cases must be followed with as great care as this has been. But the great discovery by Dr. Hammond has pointed out a true lesson in McCormick's case at least, and others will know more clearly where to look and what to look for. The experiments that are to be made will develop further points in the disease. Dr. Hammond has overthrown the great stumbling-block, and cleared up the inner workings of the mysterious disease by proving beyond a doubt that in the case of McCormick a true lesion existed. If this is true of this case, it follows, Dr. Hammond believes, that it might have been equally true in other cases, but had been overlooked on account of the observations of the investigator not having been so advanced as these have been in this case.

THE DOG YET ALIVE.

It was developed at the inquest that the dog that bit McCormick was alive, and several physicians called at the house of the owner and saw it. They were all of the opinion that the dog was not mad. Dr. Cross (Dr. Hammond's assistant) went to Mr. Mason's house, No. 305 East Forty-ninth street. The Dr. knocked upon the door, and an old gentleman, evidently an Englishman, opened it. The dog was seen in the room, and Dr. Cross ordered Mr. Mason to secure him before he ventured into the apartment. After the dog had been chained he could be examined at leisure. His name was Prince, and when he was addressed he turned his eye towards his interlocutor. He was a brindle bull-terrier. His ears had been cropped and he weighed about 17 pounds. Mr. Mason said that the dog was perfectly healthy and harmless. He would not hurt anybody, he said. His appetite was good, and he ate bread and milk principally. He was a great ratter. Mrs. Mason, an intelligent lady of about 60, said that the dog never went out alone, and when she went with him he kept close to her heels and molested no one. Once she acknowledged he had bitten a man in the leg, "but," she added, "he was a loafer, and Prince never could abide loafers." Then the dog only tore his pantaloons, and did not draw blood upon the man. The dog's mouth appeared to be healthy, and his nose was cool and moist. "The little children come in," said Mrs. Mason, "and feed Prince right out of their hands. They ride on his back about the room, and he is the best-natured dog I ever saw. He wouldn't bite anybody, and I don't believe he bit Mr. McCormick."

Just then the dog began to whine and appear uneasy. Dr. Cross asked Mr. Mason what he did so for? Mr. Mason replied, "He hears a rat." Mr. Mason then went to untie him, and Dr. Cross stepped into the next room. After the dog had been untied, he bounded for a lot of barrels that were piled in a back room. He was hunting for a rat. Dr. Cross considered this another sign of the dog's health. Mr. Mason said that Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Hadden had been to see the dog. He was very certain that he had not seen the dog that had bitten Mr. McCormick; but then he might have done so, for he had not been watched as closely as of late. Dr. Cross requested Mr. Mason to take good care of the dog. He said that he would do so. Dr. Cross promised to call again, and then went away.

HOW MCCORMICK WAS BITTEN.

Dr. Cross next visited a man named Kelly who was with McCormick when he was bitten. Kelly told the following story: It was on Sunday night about eight or nine weeks ago, about 6 o'clock in the evening. McCormick and Kelly were sitting upon the high iron railing at the corner of Fifty-second street and Second avenue. McCormick was a very athletic person, and was a great jumper and wrestler. It was proposed that they should go to Geoghegan's at Fifty-third street and Second avenue and get a glass of beer. McCormick suddenly jumped from the perch upon which they had been sitting and almost landed upon Mason's brindle dog. The dog was going home from his stable to get his supper. The dog was startled, and McCormick snapped his hand at the dog, saying, "Get out!" The dog snapped at his hand, and his tooth struck the first knuckle of his right hand, inflicting a mere scratch. Hardly any blood flowed from the wound, which seemed hardly to have passed through the skin. They got stones and chased the dog around the corner. He ran into Mason's house. They went into a bar-room, and the barkeeper poured brandy upon the wound. Kelly said that he could pick the dog out of a crowd of one hundred. He was willing to make his affidavit before a court that it was Mason's brindle dog that had bitten McCormick. The same dog had bitten two others, but their names could not be learned, though efforts had been made to find them. The apothecary on the corner of Fifty-second street, told Dr. Cross that Mason's dog had a bad reputation in the neighborhood. He corroborated Kelly's story about one other man that had been bitten by the dog. He was a stonemason. The dog had bitten him in the leg.

Dr. Cross considered that Kelly's testimony made the matter certain beyond any question that McCormick had been bitten by Mr. Mason's dog. The dog evidently had not been rabid; for if he had been he would not now be alive and well. Dr. Cross said afterward that he would not permit that dog to bite him for a million dollars. He considered the fact established beyond any doubt that it is not necessary for a dog to be rabid to inoculate a human being with a virus that may develop into hydrophobia. It is clear that in this case the dog is now alive and to all appearances healthy. It is equally clear that McCormick died of true hydrophobia.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

What the Ministers Think of the Matter.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A number of the Brooklyn and New York ministers have been interviewed by the agents of the press on the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and permitted through the newspapers to ventilate their views upon it. The Brooklyn *Argus* of June 28 has an account of interviews with the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Talmage, Budington, Cuyler, Porteous, Lyman and Mr. Tilton. What Budington and Storrs were going to say about the scandal, and what course they would pursue, seems to have been of special interest. Dr. Storrs, having been interviewed by an *Argus* reporter, showed himself rather nonplussed. He confined himself to saying that he regretted the unfortunate phase which the complication had assumed, and that the whole matter was to him one of keen personal sorrow. What Plymouth Church would do in the matter, or what the neighboring churches would do, he could not say. He thought that not a member of the Council knew Mr. Beecher guilty. Both Dr. Storrs and Dr. Budington, who was next interviewed, relied upon the letter of denial written by Mr. Beecher some time ago. The Congregational churches other than Mr. Beecher's could do nothing till they saw what Plymouth church itself would do. According to the policy of the Congregational church, local churches had full control of their own affairs, but the surrounding churches had the power of "withdrawing fellowship" from a church who would adhere to a minister whose course of life was grossly immoral. If a church should refuse to investigate grave charges against a minister, it would do nothing but dig its own grave, boring churches to take action. Plymouth church, Dr. Budington thought, would find it necessary to investigate Tilton's charges. Dr. Lyman, of the Central Congregational church, had "formed no opinion" on the Beecher scandal. He thought it best that very little should be said about the matter at all, until Plymouth Church had itself taken some action in the premises. That church, he was of opinion, had a very delicate duty to perform. There were other clergymen in Brooklyn who might tell a good many things if they saw fit; but he was not one of the gentlemen who were posted on the subject. The Rev. Dr. Talmage said that Tilton had attended his church the Sunday before; that his worn-out appearance was the subject of remark; that his countenance was melancholy. Mr. Porteous did not then know that Tilton was cogitating over his recent letter. The letter itself Mr. Porteous considered an eminently clever document by a remarkable and rarely gifted man. He commended alike the forensic ability of the writer and the evidence the letter bore to Tilton's delicate sense of honor. As a man, Tilton could forbear no longer when an attempt was made to throw the whole disgrace upon him alone. When Beecher had gone so far as to stigmatize Tilton as a knave and a fool, Beecher ought to have intervened and put a stop to his vilification of Tilton. Still, the Rev. Mr. Porteous said that his esteem for Mr. Beecher was unshaken. When people were trying to heap disgrace and abuse on Porteous, Beecher stood by him, and now he would not say a word against Beecher. If Mr. Beecher had done anything wrong and repented of it, that should be the end of it. It was only worthless conventionality that destroyed a man under such circumstances. Mr. Porteous evidently does not believe in the purity of men generally, and would have him who is without offense cast the first stone at Mr. Beecher. He did not take any stock in Mr. Shearman's assertion, that the letter in which Beecher writes that he wishes he were dead was forged. The Rev. Mr. Talmage, who had just returned from the sea-side, regretted that the matter was not allowed to drop, and said he would not like to express himself upon the new phase of the scandal one way or the other. What Dr. Cuyler said was to precisely the same effect. The matter should have been allowed to sleep. He and Beecher had been neighboring clergymen for years, and the matter was to him, therefore, a most delicate subject. He used to contribute to Tilton's paper, and so would not say anything against him. He thought that, when the scandal first came to light, it should have been thoroughly investigated; and in this opinion a majority of the clergymen of New York and Brooklyn agreed with him. It was certain, however, that the character of some parties concerned was sure to be blasted.

Theodore Tilton, on being interviewed, said he would like to have the name of the man who said that Beecher's letter was a forgery; and, in reply to the question whether he would publish the rest of the letter, said that he had printed all of it that would be delicate and proper to print. In a subsequent interview he informed that "the letter was, every word of it, Mr. Beecher's own composition," and that the omitted part would be published if Mr. Beecher desired that it should be.

From all the foregoing it is evident that Mr. Beecher's brethren of the cloth are unanimous that there is an affair; that Mr. Beecher has done something very wrong; and that an investigation into the charges made against him is unavoidable. The position of Dr. Porteous is very strange. Even if Beecher is guilty, he would consider it worthless conventionality to condemn him! If morality were synonymous with conventionality, this might be true. But this charge is something more than a breach of etiquette.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT seems to be the general opinion in Massachusetts, that Governor Talbot, by his veto of the license law, has destroyed the very little chance he had for the Republican nomination for another term.

THE Republicans of Chester county have appointed Hon. Wm. B. Waddell, Senatorial and R. J. Cornwall, Wm. T. Fulton, P. J. Carey and Wm. Wayne, Representative delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Hon. Wm. Butler for Judge of the Supreme Court.

A MEETING of the Republican State Committee of Missouri has been called to meet in St. Louis on July 23. The strong ground taken by the leading Republican organs in favor of a people's reform movement, without regard to party, will make the session of the committee one of unusual interest.

JUDGE POLAND prints a card in the Boston *Advertiser* in reply to the criticisms that have been made against the law defining the powers of courts in the District of Columbia. He says that none of its authors ever thought of it as a bridler of the press, and that it was only drawn to cover existing defects in local jurisdiction.

THE Republicans of Cambria county have nominated Hon. A. A. Barker for Congress, subject to conference. No county ticket was nominated. The Convention adjourned to meet in September for that purpose. Edward James was appointed Senatorial and Hon. Samuel Henry and Geo. T. Swank Representative delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Gen. J. M. Campbell for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. R. B. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Gen. Harrison Allen for Auditor General.

JUDGE BRADY, in his charge to the jury in the case of the New York police commissioners, very pointedly remarked that the ballot "is perhaps the most important of all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of this country, and being so important that it should be guarded by every design and stratagem which may be legally employed to prevent its being tampered with, or diverted, or destroyed, so that its efficiency may be felt, no matter what was the character of the election, or how comparatively little might be the consequences."

PERSONAL.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on the Indians during the coming season.

MRS. LAURA FAIR has announced her intention of emigrating to Japan.

KATE BLANCHARD, the actress, who formerly rode as Mazeppa, now "rules the roast" as cook in a Chicago hotel.

BALLERINI, a Jesuit priest, was recently sentenced at Milan to three months' imprisonment and fined 2,000f. He satirized Victor Emanuel in a romance entitled "Julio; or The Hunter of the Alps."

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE is to deliver the oration at the grand celebration at East Orange, N. J., on July 4, the first time in the history of the country that a woman was ever Fourth of July orator.

GOV. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, has finished his work of vetoing legislative bills. He rivals Governor Dix in the care with which he scrutinizes all documents passing through his hands.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE Rev. W. H. H. Murray is very busy in a blue flannel shirt and a slouched hat, tilling his farm at Guilford, Ct., building a turnpike along the entire length of his land, training his horses and coloring his meerschaum. He will go to the Adirondacks next month.

BLUFORD WILSON, of Illinois, the new Solicitor of the Treasury, has entered upon his duties, and is making a thorough inquiry into the details of the office work. Mr. Wilson is said to be the most successful of the United States District Attorneys in the prosecution of revenue cases, he having secured the largest number of verdicts in favor of the Government.

WITH quiet reverence both for old age and for the Scriptures, Mary Clemmer Ames remarks, in her Washington letter to the *Independent*: "White-haired Mr. Hooper, of Boston, slowly walks down the aisle, with a painful suggestion of gout. What his Heavenly Father may have in store for him in the upper mansions, I know not; but it seems to me he must say: 'Son, remember thou on earth hadst an unusual quantity of good things, including an amazing number of good dinners of a very gouty sort. I think, now, you must wait for Lazarus a bit.'"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MR. CONANT took the oath of office yesterday and entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that A. G. Cattell, for reasons of a personal nature, declines the appointment of Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

GEORGE ELLIS President of the defunct Bank of the defunct Bank of the Commonwealth, of New York, has been held in twenty thousand dollars bail, on an indictment charging him with misapplying funds of the bank.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that "dismissing five or six hundred clerks out of the many thousands politically appointed to sinecures is not such a retrenching as will satisfy real economists."

FROM all parts of the country come glowing accounts of the advanced state of cereals, fruits and roots of all kinds. Even Louisiana, that has suffered so severely from flood and famine, expects to harvest a larger rice and sugar crop than was gathered last year.

BE not too jolly in this world, or you may regret it. There was a farmer in Battle Creek, Mich., who a few days ago met with a joke. We don't know what the joke was, or whether it was oral or printed; but it was so uncommonly good that the farmer's giggle put his jaw out of joint. He is the man who can laugh at such a rate in these stale times, even if, instead of putting out his jaw, he laughs his head completely off.

THERE are two counterfeits on our new fifty cent scrip; one is by unknown counterfeiters, and is known by having the connecting line between the two upright lines in the letter N, in several words, touch at the wrong ends. The other is by the United States, and can be recognized by having a mad man at the Dexter end, and the figures and words signifying ten cents upon it. They are both poor counterfeits, but are apt to pass for half a dollar if not critically examined.

SENATOR CARPENTER has published another letter in relation to the operation of the so-called gag law, this time a reply to a newspaper criticism to his former letter. He says: "In order to come within the scope of the operation of the eleventh section, two things must concur; first, you must be engaged in doing business in the district out of which the cause of action arises; and second, you must have an agent here in respect of that business. If neither of these conditions exist in your case, you are not publishing a paper here, nor have you any agent in respect of the publication of a paper here."

IT SEEMS to be the general belief in business circles that, with the promise of abundant crops and other favorable circumstances, we are about to see the dawning of a new era of financial, commercial and industrial prosperity. The only thing needed is the establishment of confidence, and, though that is proverbially a plant of slow growth, it is rapidly increasing among merchants, capitalists and business men generally. We are now in the midst of the usual Summer relaxation, but with the approach of Autumn there is little doubt that the times will be better than for years.

"LIMBERGER."

On a tree there sat a crow,
In his bill a chunk of cheese;
On the ground a fox, below,
Said, 'Some music, if you please,
You are beautiful of wing,
And I bet that's going to sing."

Cheered by flattery, the crow
Sang, and dropped the cheese below,
Then the cunning fox did freeze
To the fallen chunk of cheese;
And he calmly lugged it off,
And he scoffed the song with scoff.

MORAL

When they pat you on the back,
When they say that you're the one;
When they say they're on the track,
"And have been obliged to run;"
When their compliments denote
They are going for your vote,
You can do just as you please,
But—you'd better waive your cheese.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
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H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
ASK your GROCER for
WARD'S BREAD
KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 25 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPECIAL NOTICE
As has always been our cus
To accommodate the Public t
WILL
165, 167 AND
: A STOCK OF
Fancy Goods, etc.,
Replete with Novelties.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, in all shapes and Materials.
Special Assortments of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Morning Bonnets, Infants' Caps and Bonnets.
Beaded and Brussels Nets and Beaded Goods of all kinds.
Ladies' Fine Silk Net Sashes, at 50 cents, worth at least $1 50.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons in all styles.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Neckwear, all kinds of Materials.
Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas in any desired style or quality.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gauze Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise, Drawers, Night Garments, a very handsome assortment.
Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Hosiery, lowest to finest quality.
Fans, Fans, in Palm Leaf, Jap. Linen and Silk.
At $2 and $2.50, full size Croquet Sets for Lawns—Just half price.
Mosquito Nettings—all colors.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In the Above Departments.
CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
IT SUITS THE TIMES.
"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With $2 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods $4 will buy as much as $6 did under the old system.
Ladies' London length Hose.....11c
Gents' Fancy ½ Hose.....17c
Children's Fancy ½ Hose.....12c
Ladies' Kids, all colors.....96c
Men's Fine Undershirts.....48c
Ladies' Corsets.....92c
Men's Fine White Shirts.....$1 80
Pins, or Hair Pins, per paper.....2c
Spool Cotton, 200 yards.....3c
White Mosquito Nets (per yd 8 yds do).....68c
Keep Cool with GIANT FAN.....9c
Man Hung in Carlisle's Window on a Fan Chain.....17c
FROM AUCTION,
Ribbons, Lace Scarfs, Fans, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, etc.
Mad. Demorest's Summer Patterns just received.
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DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Bernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
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Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
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FIERY FURNACE,
MANUFACTURED BY
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NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors,
WHOLESALE AND

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Va. ble Property. Rent or Purchase. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Deposits received and Par Check interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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International Bank,
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CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposi

s Per Cent., per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and 6 months.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
SUNDAY, July 5, 1874.

The statements of the national banks, of the dividends made out of the business of the past six months, while very complimentary to the management of the banks, has another side. It raises the question whether the rates charged for the use of money cannot be safely reduced, and a fair dividend at the same time reached. We are aware that exceptional circumstances aid some of our banks. The First National, Allegheny National, and several other banks, own the buildings they occupy, and even rent what they do not use for enough to pay the interest on the cost of the building, thus giving them their banking rooms free of expense. This is an advantage. The stronger and more favorably situated banks also agree that were they to reduce the rate of discount to a low figure, they would oppress the weaker banks. Yet we submit that the business public should be considered. We do not urge the point improperly, but what we say is pertinent to the question of dividends that in some cases are equal to 12 and 14 per cent. per annum.

The money market continues without any marked feature differing from that of the last several weeks. Loans on call are quoted at 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single name sixty to ninty days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market value. At New York the market rules extremely easy at 2@3 per cent. for call loans, and some mercantile paper moves readily at 4¼@5 per cent.

The new Currency bill went into operation the day it was signed, the 23d of June. The establishment of reserve on circulation has added largely to the surplus of that item. The total circulation of national banks in redemption cities is $110,000,000, and that of the banks in the interior $240,000,000. The new Currency bill apparently releases about $64,000,000 lawful money heretofore held as a reserve on this circulation, the old law requiring 15 per cent. in the interior and 25 per cent. in the redemption cities. It must be remembered that many country banks keep a considerable portion of reserve in the redemption cities which is also counted by the banks therein, thus duplicating, as it were, to some extent the nominal amount of reserve. But allowing for all this, there will be a large amount of money released, which will form the basis for a large increase in bank credits upon which legitimate business and speculation are largely conducted. Under the new law there is no doubt that the country banks will be required to keep themselves in stronger position than formerly, which will no doubt result in benefit to the various sections of the country.

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: We are advised from London that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company issued yesterday to the banking house of McGlassan, Bruce & Co., London, a sterling loan of £2,000 000 at 90. This is a proof of the excellent credit of this company in Europe, and justifies what we have said as to the feeling of capitalists there towards American works of credit.

It is intimated in the New York *Express* as probable that at the election for directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company on the 14th instant, Colonel T. A. Scott, H. J. Jewett, John A. C. Gray, Charles Grant (of the Grant Locomotive Works), H. G. Stebbins, S. M. Woodward and Marshall O. Roberts will take the places of Messrs. Duncan, Iselin, Hart, Watson, Griffen, Brown and Babcock. The above ticket is supposed to be satisfactory to Commodore Vanderbilt, and in harmony with the trunk lines.

Lothrop & Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s—1864—coupons	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	116¾	117
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	117¼
6-10's	113	113¾
Currency 6's	115½	115¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93	93¾
Erie	31	32¾
I. C.	98¾	
R. & A.	1	
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	
Pac. Mail	37¾	38
Do. Preferred		57¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾
North Western Common	47¾	48
Do. Preferred	90	90¾
Rock Island	99	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Toledo Mail	45	45¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	36¾	37
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	31
Marion		12
Chicago and Altos.	103	105
Adams Express	105	
American Express	61	
U. S. Express	79¾	
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	
A. & P. Pref.		15¾
Panama	111	
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants' Union Express	9	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	26¾	26¾

NEW YORK July 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $2,000,000 gold and $425,300 currency. The customs receipts were $368,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,173,442. Money 2¾@3 Sterling 487¼@487¾ for sixty days and 490@493¾ for sight. Prime discounts 5¾@6¾. Gold 110¾@110¾, the opening and closing prices respectively. The carrying rates were 1@3, closing at 3. The clearings were $34 000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were firm. Governments were firm. Stocks opened at a decline of ¼@1 from yesterday's closing prices, and made a further decline of ¾@1. Reading led in the decline. The market generally recovered later, and the closing prices were the highest of the day. The principal features were Rock Island, Wabash, Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Northwest and St. Paul common. As compared with the opening features, Erie and St. Paul common closed at an advance of 1¾@1¾ per cent., Lake Shore and Wabash ¾@1 per cent., and the remainder of the list ¼ to ¾. The following were the principal sales: Western Union 16 000 shares, Pacific Mail 16 000, Erie 35 000, Lake Shore 43,000, Union Pacific 12,000, Northwest 18,000, Rock Island 9,500, St. Paul 10,000, and Wabash 18,000.

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 116¾; do of '65, 117; do new, 116¾; 5 20s of '67, 117; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

State Bonds—Missouri sixes, 94¼; Tennessee, old, 81; do new, 81; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 10.

Stocks—Canton, 52; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 22¾; Adams Express, 105¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 79; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 74¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; New Jersey Central, 42½; do preferred, 59¾; Rock Island, 99¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 57¾; Toledo & Wabash, 37¼; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 72; Burlington & Quincy, 107¾; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 89; Union 84; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

LONDON, July 2—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £40,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £128,000. Consols: money, 92¾@92⅝ 5-20's of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 103¾; 10 40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 28¾; do pref. rred, 48.

PARIS, July 2.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 27,255,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 55f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

General business continues quiet, and the markets present no new or important features worthy of special notice. The demand for nearly all of the staples is very much restricted, as there appears to be a general determination to carry small stocks of goods, and our merchants have determined to sell less on time and more for cash or short time, preferring to do less business than to increase their book accounts. Collections in agricultural districts are still reported satisfactory, but in manufacturing and mining localities the very reverse is the case: many of the coal works, iron furnaces and coke works have either shut down or are working on a very limited scale, hence there are a great number of men out of employment, and as they are unable to meet the claims of the retailers, the retailer, in turn, is unable to satisfy the demands of the wholesaler. This being the case our merchants generally are no making much effort to increase their trade, the fact is they don't care about orders, except from cash or prompt short time buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in limited supply, and, notwithstanding the demand is only fair, prices are still tending upward; we now quote at $5.75@5 per bushel, as to grade of flour, for market.

BUTTER—There is nothing new to report in regard to this article, the same dull and continued light, while prices remain unchanged. Sales of prime to choice solid packed at 17@18.

CHEESE—There is a good demand ready demand for prime Ohio Factory, and we can report regular sales at 13@13½. New York is still quoted at 13, but it should be borne in mind that we have been considerably below that market all season.

EGGS—There is a very fair demand, and as the supply is by no means large, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote Fresh at 16@16 cents per dozen, however, have but little confidence in the immediate future of the market—they predict a break immediately after the 4th.

FLOUR—Some of the best Minnesota flours are now held at an a vance of 50c @ bbl by the producer, but as yet there has been no advance made in this market; we continue to quote good Minnesotas at $7.25, although the price at which some of the mills are holding would make it cost $7.60. Winter wheat flours are quiet and unchanged at 7@7.25, and white at $7.75@8. Rye Flours $6.

GREEN TRUCK—Taere is a steady consumptive demand, and prices are pretty well sustained; New Potatoes, $2@2.50 ₱ bu; Cabbage, $3@3 50; Peas, $2@3 Beans, $3@4; Tomatoes, $3@ 4 ₱ box. Raspberries, $ @10 ₱ stand of two bushels. Cucumbers, $2.50@3 ₱ box; Onions $6 ₱ bbl, $2 ₱ box.

GROCERIES—The demand for Sugars continues to increase, and we can see no quotations for refined goods ¼ of a cent ₱ lb all around. The markets are very strong, stocks in the hands of refiners are reported as very much reduced, and the general outlook at this writing points to still higher prices. In regard to Coffee, the most important feature we have to notice is that the eastern markets are considerably easier, and some weak feeling is manifested, impressed with the belief that a reaction is near at hand. Our merchants, as a rule, are pursuing the handto-mouth policy, and only fill the little stock as they can possibly help—they don't intend to load up for the present. Knowing as they do that the stocks in all the principal markets are large, and that lower prices are only a question of time, Molasses and Syrups firm but quiet and unchanged. The demand for Prunes, Currants, Raisins and Canned goods has fallen off very much within the past few weeks, and no improvement need be looked for until towards winter.

GRAIN—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; D, 8¾; Circle A, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 26; prime, 24; good, 24 Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28¼c; Old Government Java, 30c; Rio tea, 40c.

MOLASSES—Syrups—New crop sugar-house, 50c; prime, 45c; good, 40c; common, 35c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 70c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65 Molasses Syrups, 35 to 40 as to quality.

RICE—Rice, Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¼c. Rangoon, 8¾@8¾c; Patna, 8¾c.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and devoid of any new or important features worthy of special notice. Winter Wheat is still quotable at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.35@1.40 for white, that is for ordinary Penna and Ohio. The Oat market is steady but unchanged, with sales reported at 58¾@60 for good mixed to prime; white Oats are held at 60@62 for choice, but then they were considerably above our market. Shelled Corn is in light stock, but there is no demand to be much noticed, and prices nominal at 72@75. Ear Corn is selling at 68@ 68 and it is in light supply. Rye is still quoted at $1.05@1.10.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 ₱ brl

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue very moderate but there is no active inquiry, hence prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $18@ 21 ₱ ton, according to quality.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, (live) quotable at 50@60 cts ₱ pair, according to size, and old fowls at 35@38.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 13¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 10¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₱ lb; Rib Sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Clear Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₱ brl, 19.50. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres e, 11¾ ₱ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 10¾; Refined Family Kegs, 12¾; Refined, 14. Sausages, 9 lb do, 8¾; 3 lb pails, 10; 5 do pails 10¾; 6 do pails 11¾.

POTATOES—New crop quoted at $2@2.50 ₱ brl, and old at $1@1.25 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3 cts ₱ lb for good mixed.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is still quoted at $2.15@2.20 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—6¾@7c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. {
THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

ARRIVALS

The arrivals of live stock during the 24 hours, ending at noon to day, were as follows:

Cattle	-	31 cars
Hogs	-	9 "
Sheep	-	6 "

CATTLE.

The market during the 24 hours under review was more active; this is evident from the fact the sales footed up 1,635 head, against 1,434 head during the two and one half days preceding; prices, however, have further declined, and to a more than an ordinary else, may be attributed the increased trade. Philadelphia has taken thus far this week 85 car: New York, 6 cars; Baltimore, 3 cars; country dealers, 14 cars and local butchers 13 cars, making 41 cars conducted. Under the new law there is no doubt that the country banks will be required to keep themselves in stronger position than formerly, which will no doubt result in benefit to the various sections of the country.

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: We are advised from London that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company issued yesterday to the banking house of McGlassan, Bruce & Co., London, a sterling loan of £2,000 000 at 90. This is a proof of the excellent credit of this company in Europe, and justifies what we have said as to the feeling of capitalists there towards American works of credit.

It is intimated in the New York *Express* as probable that at the election for directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company on the 14th instant, Colonel T. A. Scott, H. J. Jewett, John A. C. Gray, Charles Grant (of the Grant Locomotive Works), H. G. Stebbins, S. M. Woodward and Marshall O. Roberts will take the places of Messrs. Duncan, Iselin, Hart, Watson, Griffen, Brown and Babcock. The above ticket is supposed to be satisfactory to Commodore Vanderbilt, and in harmony with the trunk lines.

Lothrop & Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s—1864—coupons	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	116¾	117
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	117¼
6-10's	113	113¾
Currency 6's	115½	115¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93	93¾
Erie	31	32¾
I. C.	98¾	
R. & A.	1	
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	
Pac. Mail	37¾	38
Do. Preferred		57¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾
North Western Common	47¾	48
Do. Preferred	90	90¾
Rock Island	99	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Toledo Mail	45	45¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	36¾	37
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	31
Marion		12
Chicago and Altos.	103	105
Adams Express	105	
American Express	61	
U. S. Express	79¾	
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	
A. & P. Pref.		15¾
Panama	111	
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants' Union Express	9	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	26¾	26¾

NEW YORK July 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $2,000,000 gold and $425,300 currency. The customs receipts were $368,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,173,442. Money 2¾@3 Sterling 487¼@487¾ for sixty days and 490@493¾ for sight. Prime discounts 5¾@6¾. Gold 110¾@110¾, the opening and closing prices respectively. The carrying rates were 1@3, closing at 3. The clearings were $34 000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were firm. Governments were firm. Stocks opened at a decline of ¼@1 from yesterday's closing prices, and made a further decline of ¾@1. Reading led in the decline. The market generally recovered later, and the closing prices were the highest of the day. The principal features were Rock Island, Wabash, Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Northwest and St. Paul common. As compared with the opening features, Erie and St. Paul common closed at an advance of 1¾@1¾ per cent., Lake Shore and Wabash ¾@1 per cent., and the remainder of the list ¼ to ¾. The following were the principal sales: Western Union 16 000 shares, Pacific Mail 16 000, Erie 35 000, Lake Shore 43,000, Union Pacific 12,000, Northwest 18,000, Rock Island 9,500, St. Paul 10,000, and Wabash 18,000.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE, OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M.

Stations.	Pittsburgh, July 2 1874. Above low water—ft. in.	Change During 24 hours—ft. in.	State of Weather. Wind.	Weather.
Brunswick, Mo.	8	6	S.	Clear.
Cairo.	13	1	—7 NE	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	5	5	—4 N	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	6	0	0	Clear.
Evansville, Ind.	4	2	—1 N	Clear.
Hermann, Mo.	8	8	—2	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	13	3	—1 9 NE	Clear.
Keokuk	6		S	Fair.
Leavenworth.	11	11	+1 SE	Clear.
Lexington, Mo.	10		+1 SE	Clear.
Morgantown		6	NW	Fair.
LaCrosse	5	3	SW	Fair.
LaCrosse	7	3	Calm	Fair.
Louisville	4	8	NW	Clear.
Marietta, O.	5	6	NW	Clear.
Memphis	11	8	—2 NE	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	1	4	—1 NE	Fair.
New Orleans	3	3	+1 NE	Fair.
Oil City, Pa.		4	—4 NW	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	10	8	—2 S	Clear.
Padcah	4	3	N	Clear.
Pittsburgh	1	8	NW	Fair.
Plattsmouth.	4	4	NW	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	11	7	—3 NW	Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10		—1 W	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	11		NE	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	11	7	+7 NE	Clear.
Vicksburg	21	4	N	Lt. Rain.
Yankton, D. Ty.	14	8	+1 SW	Clear.
Dubuque	9	2	+1 Calm	Clear.
Helena	17	2	—10 NE	Fair.

"Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river remains about stationary at this point with 22 inches in the channel, and he continues cloudy and warm, with indications at times favorable for rain.

The Hudson has been laid at Cincinnati where she will be repaired.

—Thursday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says:—A man by the name of Eldridge Marshall, who has long been a laborer at the Marine Railway of this city, while in the performance of his duty yesterday, about noon, fell down the "duke" and broke his ribs in such a manner as to cause his immediate death.—During the month of June the following amounts of pig iron were received per flatboat, and weighed by C. H. Broadwell, City Weigher: From Lawrence Furnace, 65 tons; Laurel Furnace, 77 tons; Mount Savage Furnace, 174 tons; Pennsylvania Furnace, 133 tons; Mount Vernon Furnace, 11 tons; Buena Vista, 134 tons; Buckhorn Furnace, 73 tons; Howard Furnace, 218 tons; Pine Grove Furnace, 90 tons; Ohio Furnace, 70 tons. Total 1,206.

The Gazette of same date says:—The following are the names of the pilots in the packets now running from here to Huntington: Exchanges, Ambrose Dennis and Amos Davis; Esperanza, E. H. Williams, Sr., and J. N. Whitten; Emma Graham, Jesse Hoover and Billy Wolff; Quaker State, Snell P. Fawcett and Rilie Mace; R. W. Sellers, Jr., George Reed and John Dressay; Skillinger, George Reed and John Dressay; Gallipolis, W. H. Hall and James Rowley. Gallipolis collected only $36 wharfage last week.

—The Louisville "Courier" says: The Gray Eagle and Idlewood amuse themselves racing between Louisville and Henderson, Ky., and back and tuck. The first thing the the officers and passengers know they'll hear something go off," and either the verdict will be "a collapse of water in the boilers—nobody to blame." Go for her Eagle.

—John Orem, engineer, deceased, had $5,000 insured on his life. His disease was erysipelas, of which he was taken sick on the Ohio, and died up the second day before his death. He was one of the best, as well as one of the oldest engineers plying on the Missouri River. His remains were bur ed in Carroll, the new town on the Upper Missouri.

—The new steamer building by Captain W. M. Live, of the R. K. Hudson, for the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade, will be completed by the 1st of November. Fleahey & Schillgen, of Wheeling, Virginia, are building the hull, which will be 210 feet long, 36 feet beam, with 5½ feet depth of hold.

—The St. Louis "Times" of Wednesday says: Com W. D. Kounts, Capt. Martin Coulson, of the Far West, and Barney Eurle, clerk of the Western, arrived in Sioux City from Yankton on the 27th inst. Capt. R. J. Gray was a visitor on Change yesterday.

—There will be thirty-five boats anchored out in the river at St. Louis next Saturday night to accommodate those who desire to see the bridge opening. Each boat will charge fifty cts per head.

—The Mollie Ebert, St. Louis to Cincinnati, made the run from Cairo to Evansville in 46 hours, towing a barge. She has 250 tons freight, and has a very good passenger trip, including about 20 ladies.

—Com. Kounts, while at Yankton, purchased an eighty acre tract of land, and twenty acres the land, we understand, is located near the city.

—Two thousand two hundred and twenty hhds of tobacco have passed over Rankin & Co.'s wharf-boat at Evansville, since June 1st, all railroad reshipping.

—The Evansville and Tennessee River Packet Company has purchased of Louisville, Nashville Railroad the steamer Dick Johnson and her three barges. Terms private.

—Com. R. C. Gray is in St. Louis at last accounts, where he engaged a cargo of 2 000 tons of ore for the Ironsides.

—The Shotwell Mining Company will establish a coal depot at the mouth of St. Francis River. They have also established a depot at Island 18.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road Chairs, Old Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Enverets and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH,
THE
FEARLESS BARGES,
J. M. SICKERS, Jr., OFF.....Master
W. McCUTCHEON.....Clerk
Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson City, and all points southwest, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Atchison, and all points on the Upper Missouri river.
For lowest rates apply on board or to
GIBSON, KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
BLACK & CULLINGWOOD, Agents.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, June 1st, 1874.

Notice to Rivermen.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny river, that on and after June 8th, 1874, the channel from south abutment to pier No. 1, a distance of 1018 feet will be temporarily obstructed by the works of first span of UNION BRIDGE. The contractor will keep a RED LIGHT on works as a danger signal.
By order Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axels, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water Street and 100 First ave. New York, 26 Gold St. Chicago, 146 Lake St. Boston, 12 and 18 Custom House St.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
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BRIDGE WORK.
KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrisons streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 429 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works, 33d Street, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best materials in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

FLOUR.
HACKMAN, BELL & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
Flour, Tea, Spices, Soaps, &c.,
52 South Diamond,
jy12-cor ALLEGHENY, Pa.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
847 LIBERTY STREET,
jy12 PITTSBURGH.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
SPECIALTIES,
TEA AND TOBACCO,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
No. 396 Penn Street.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
Potomac Herring,
Potomac Shad.
This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DEALER IN
EGGS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 52 South Diamond Street.
Butter and Eggs received daily.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and Results satisfied to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
of
R. KNOX & SON,
59 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PETER KEIL. ALEX. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
249 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
111 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting-Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

A Thieving Peddler.

Yesterday afternoon a peddler entered the residence of Mr. Floyd, on Page street, Allegheny, and sold several small articles to the family and then went out; shortly afterwards it was discovered he had stolen $60 that had been on the mantel piece. The police were notified but he could not be found.

Oakland Passenger Railway.

The Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company will run their new cars between Craft avenue and McFarland's Grove during the day on the Fourth of July. The pavement is now being laid at the grades at Soho, and as soon as finished the cars will run through to East Liberty.

Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections in the Twenty-second district during the month of June were as follows:

Spirits	$14 759 08
Tobacco	22 905 48
Fermented liquors	13 442 87
Banks and bankers	2,067 79
Not otherwise provided for	160 00
Penalties, &c.	5 30
Total	$53,740 51

Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box three in Allegheny, occasioned by a fire in a bake oven setting fire to the side and roof of the rear portion of No. 273 Beaver avenue, occupied by a man named Rosenberger who keeps a saloon there. The flames spread rapidly up the side of the house, and got in under the roof, and the firemen experienced considerable difficulty in extinguishing them, but they were subdued. The loss will not exceed $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

Accidentally Shot.

Between nine and ten o'clock last night Ed. Kocher was accidentally shot on Second avenue, above Try street, by "Bumpy" Dunn, who was carelessly handling a loaded revolver. The ball from the firearm entered Kocher's thigh and inflicted a serious but not dangerous wound. He was taken to his boarding-house near at hand, and medical attendance summoned. The shooting was entirely accidental, but at the request of Kocher's brother, Lieutenant Gordon went up on Second avenue about half-past twelve o'clock last night for the purpose of arresting Dunn.

A BANKER'S ESTATE.

The Appraisement of the Property of the Late Robert Patrick, Esq.

Yesterday afternoon there was filed in the Register's office the report of the appraisers of the property of the late Robert Patrick, Esq., who carried on the banking business on Fifth avenue for years. He died about a year ago, and in the settlement of his estate Messrs. James McF. Carpenter and D. W. South were appointed to make an appraisement. Their report, filed yesterday, fixed his personal effects at a value of $37 538 66

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meetings Last Night.

Mass meetings of the temperance advocates were held last night in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, and at the Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that the workers were somewhat wearied with Conventional duties during the day, the meetings were not largely attended, but they were none the less interesting.

At the first named place the principal address was delivered by Mrs. Russell, of Ohio, and at the latter by Dr. Winter.

OLD RECORDS.

Prices of Real Estate Fifty Years Ago.

Yesterday three old deeds were left with Recorder Richardson for record—bearing date respectively, 1822, 1827 and 1830. They transferred property in Pine township, and gave interesting evidence that times now are not what they "used to was" at least in reference to prices for real estate. Two of them transferred the ownership of three acres each, for $75, and in the other the stipulated value of one hundred and sixty-two acres was only fixed at $500. It would be a pretty sharp bargain to get one of those acres now at the latter price, but Pittsburgh has grown somewhat since then. We do not vouch for the statement that the lady clerks in the Recorder's office made a note of these records of valuations fifty years ago, and compared them with the present, as a triumphant argument against the eulogiums of their maternal grandfathers upon the superior excellence of the Old times over the Present.

TIRED OF DELAY.

Mr. Bradley Wants His Money.

Yesterday Mr. B. J. Bradley the contractor entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the City of Pittsburgh for the sum of $2 500 00.

This is the claim which has been debated in Council, for several meetings, without a definite conclusion having been reached. The contractor, under orders from Councils by ordinance erected a bridge on Second avenue across Nine Mile Run. The new structure was pronounced a good substantial and useful bridge. It was originally intended to assess the cost on the property benefitted, but when the viewers surveyed the property adjoining they reported that the assessment could not be made there, as there was no property benefitted. Hence the cost fell back on the city. Councils have not yet seen the propriety of paying the bill, inasmuch as the ordinance called for an assessment of the cost on the adjoining properties, and so after debating the matter quite fully, they referred it to a committee to investigate. Mr. Bradley, however, wants his money, and hence brings suit.

BOUND FOR BOMBAY.

Going out as a Missionary—A Young Lady Highly Complimented—Recognition of the Efficiency of a Faithful Teacher.

Miss Maggie Hardie, who has for several years past been a teacher in the Oakland Schools of this city, has retired from the profession, and will soon start for Bombay, India, where she is to assume the laborious and self-sacrificing responsibilities of a missionary. She leaves an excellent record as teacher, and if her devotion and success here are an index to what may be expected of her in her new field of labor, she will be a fit coadjutor for that of Mrs. Judson so well and honorably known in the history of the Christian church in its labors in foreign countries. The Board of Directors of Oakland District have expressed their high appreciation of her services in the schools, as well as their regret at the loss of so efficient an educator by adopting the following:

WHEREAS, Miss Maggie Hardie, one of the teachers of the Oakland district, has severed her connection with our schools and soon expects to begin her labors in new fields, promising greater opportunities for the employment of her talents; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with feelings of sincere regret that we lose the services of a lady so refined in all her intercourse with pupils, officers and the community at large, so devoted to the school under her immediate control, and so successful in the discharge of the arduous duties connected with her position as teacher.

Resolved, That we extend to her our heartiest wishes for a long and pleasant life amid the strange and varied experiences that will beset her pathway in the sunny land of her future labors; that we will hear gladly of her efforts in behalf of the brightest sons of India's fertile plains, being blessed with success and will follow her with our prayers, that after she has finished the good fight and gone to the rest of the faithful, her crown of rejoicing may be resplendent with gems, the Divine approval of her self-sacrifices and devotion to the Master's cause for the salvation of her fellow creatures.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD, President.
W. B. EVANS, Secretary.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Reports from the Officers—The Solicitor Ordered to Collect a "Little William" from the P. V. & C. R. R. Co.

Yesterday afternoon a regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was held at their office on Fourth avenue. Present —Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Fitzsimmons, Douglass, Hays, Rowley and President Kincaid.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ward, Physician of the Alms House, reported for the month of June the admission of ten cases to the hospital and the discharge of nine, leaving twenty under treatment and leaving twenty in the hospital. There were six deaths as follows: Thomas Mitchell, 9 years, disease of hip joint; Wm. Henderson, 55 years, consumption, Margaret Tigh, 60, insane; George Hellerie or Miller, 63, consumption. Edward Holt, 53, accidental; Ann Murphy, 50, consumption.

The Superintendent of the Alms House reported that during the month of June, 27 persons had been admitted to the Home—14 males and 13 females. There were dismissed the same number. Eloped and 6 died, leaving in the Home, July 1 238 inmates.

Dr. Purviance, Physician of the First District, reported 53 visits during June, and 26 office patients.

Dr. McCandless, of the Second District, reported 31 visits and 23 office patients.

Dr. Cheesman, of the South Side District, reported 80 visits and 10 office patients.

The reports were, on motion, accepted and ordered to be filed.

Secretary Williams reported balance cash on hand, July 1st, $16,729.

Bills to the amount of $7,546 were then acted upon. Among the bills was one from the Dixmont (Insane) Hospital for the keeping of patients sent by the Board, for the past quarter, amounting to $3,202 40.

On motion, the monthly committee was instructed to put down a fifteen-inch pipe sewer to carry waste water from the building.

Mr. Rowley said the job could be done for $2 50 per foot, while the city is now paying from $3 to $3 50 per foot.

The matter of putting in gas pipes and furnishing gas to the Almshouse was referred to the Building Committee, to report at next meeting.

Mr. Hays brought up the question of the bill of $700 due to the Board by the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railway, for fences erected. After some little discussion, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimmons, it was ordered that the bill be placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Board for immediate collection.

The bond of Craig Brothers, contractors for the construction of heating apparatus at the Almshouse, was approved. This improvement will cost, altogether, about $12,068.

After some discussion upon the question of boilers to be procured for the new boiler house, adjourned.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Adjourned County Convention Yesterday.

Discussions on Different Candidates—Some Endorsed—A Partial Ticket only Chosen—The District Attorneyship—Its Occasions Discussion—No Nominations for Congress Made.

The County Prohibition Convention reconvened at Lafayette Hall yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment of June 18. There was a large attendance of delegates. The galleries were occupied by ladies prominent in the crusade movement.

The Convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock, by the chairman, Mr. Jonathan Gallagher, after which Rev. Mr. Beacom opened with prayer.

Rev. Mr. Wightman read the minutes of the last meeting of the Convention, which were approved.

The chair next directed the delegates not present at the last meeting to hand over their documents to Mr. Powell, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

A FINANCIAL BASIS.

Reports of Committees were next called for, when Mr. W. B. Ross presented the following from the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, appointed at the Convention one year ago, now believe the time for which they were elected has expired, and would, therefore, respectfully report:

We do not think it necessary to take up your time in assuring you that the cause of Prohibition has made great progress during the last year. With this you are no doubt more or less acquainted. We rather wish to call your attention to matters of importance for the future.

First—A more perfect system of finance is important to the success of the Prohibition party. We have felt many times during the past year that our efficiency has been greatly impaired for want of money. A party struggling for the maintenance of a principle without the prestige of power, must necessarily depend largely upon the friends of that principle for the necessary funds, and very little effective progress can be made in advancing the cause of prohibition without money. Large sums have to be expended for printing tickets and posters for the election. Advertisements of meetings have to be paid for, and the expense of head-quarters provided for. These have all along been provided for by a few individuals. From the necessary increase of the demand as our cause expands, this can no longer be attempted by the few who have all along met these bills.

We therefore appeal to this Convention to adopt and carry out the following plan of finance:

Resolved, As a basis of finance the plan adopted at the last Convention be re-adopted by this, namely: That each ward of Allegheny and the old wards of Pittsburgh be expected to contribute one hundred dollars each, and the new wards and boroughs be expected to contribute fifty dollars, and each township twenty-five dollars. And further, that the delegates at this Convention be designated to collect and forward the same to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The report, as read, was accepted, but not until it was discussed at some length.

In response to an inquiry, the Chair stated, that unless otherwise ordered by the Convention, only five minute speeches would be allowed.

Mr. Powell, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that twelve additional delegates had presented themselves, and they were added to the list.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the roll was called by the Secretary, which consumed considerable time.

THE SWIFT RESOLUTION.

Rev. Dr. Swift then presented the following resolution, which, after being referred to the Executive Committee, was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Prohibition party has been and ever will be, the advocate of honesty and economy as well as of sobriety, in the administration of all public interests.

2 That we solemnly and earnestly protest against the prodigal issuing of bonds and the creation of unnecessary offices and high salaries, the result of which has been that our citizens have been burdened with taxes in many cases amounting to confiscation; that the demand for skilled and unskilled labor has been greatly reduced, and that capitalists have been driven from us, to invest their means in less favored localities.

3 That we call upon the next Legislature, irrespective of its political complexion, to readjust the salaries of all municipal and county officers; also to frame a just and equitable law to regulate taxation, and by all suitable means endeavor to reduce the cost of maintaining our State and municipal governments.

THE NOMINATIONS REPORT.

The chair called for report of nomination committee appointed at the last meeting.

Mr. S H. Baird, the chairman of that committee reported as follows:

Your Committee, appointed at the last meeting, have, for the last two weeks, been taking a survey of the whole field, and after a very careful consideration of all the leadings, the suggestions in my hands are the results of their labors. You will observe that we have refrained from making any nomination on the Congressional ticket, believing that we would only complicate the matter, and jeopardize our hopes of success in our Legislative contests. We hold back on that, and ask the Convention that they keep that an open question, either in the hands of the Executive Committee, or in such a shape that whatever turn may take place in the political aspect rendering it necessary to make a nomination for Congress, we can present strong, earnest men for Congress in the two districts. With these explanatory remarks, I will read our nominations.

Mr. Baird then read the following:

Senate—Forty second District, Jonathan Gallagher; Forty-fourth District, J. C. Newmyer; Forty-fifth District, F. A. Hutchinson.

Assembly—First District, G. D. Riddle, W. H. Graham, Simon Drum; Third District, John D. Moreland; Fourth District, J. Hamilton Burt, Joseph Hays, J. Vannoda, Geo. Findley; Fifth District, B. C. Christy, S Large; Sixth District, A. B Young, David J. Rodgers.

Judge of Orphans' Court—W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Wilkins township.

District Attorney—E. A. Montooth.

Assistant District Attorney—John McQuade, Esq.

Commissioner—J. W. Weddell, McKeesport.

Director of the Poor—Henry D Chalfant.

In reference to the Legislative district, Mr. Baird said: Here is a question your Committee has been considering carefully. It is a very peculiar case. As you are all aware, the Republicans have nominated two men—well, I will not characterize them—but I say no man in this room, or any man professing temperance principles can endorse the candidates. The Democrats have nominated two very excellent men—Mr. Irwin and Mr. Shible. But they prefer not to be endorsed by this Convention.

A Delegate—Perhaps endorsed, but not nominated.

Mr. Baird—Well, they don't want to be endorsed.

A Delegate—We'l not cry over them. (Applause.)

Mr. Baird—That is about the way the Committee looked at it. (Laughter.) The Committee have no nominations to make, but leave it the same as the Congressional, for the Committee to fill in case of an emergency. It has been mooted around that the Republican Executive Committee talk of withdrawing their two Candidates. Should that be done, there will be a chance for us to step in.

A QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Warren wanted to know if Mr. Chalfant was a temperance man.

Mr. Baird—We believe he is. He belongs to a temperance family, and he was represented to the Committee to be a temperance man.

Mr. Warren—I do not think he is.

The committee's report was accepted and then taken up by them for action.

The Secretary read the name of Mr. Jonathan Gallagher for Senator from the Forty-second District.

Mr. Swain thought the district should do its own nominating; action should not be forestalled.

Mr. Rabe said that delegates from the district had endorsed the nomination. They could offer other names if any desired to do so.

Mr. Turner moved that the delegates divide and form separate Conventions for the nomination of candidates in the several districts, by the delegates from the several districts, and after wards meet and complete the ticket and endorse it as a whole.

Mr. Baird said the nominating committee had done their duty, and they did not desire to foist any names upon the Convention as candidates. The Convention could suggest other names, but the committee felt that they had suggested names that they thought would prove most successful.

Rev. Mr. Nesbitt was opposed to breaking up into separate Conventions. He thought that they could accomplish in Convention all that is contemplated by separating.

Rev. Mr. Wightman said that the committee appointed was composed of representatives from each Legislative district, with the understanding that the several representatives should take pains to see that the temperance people of each district should be represented in these nominations. He felt that in this district the nomination proposed would meet with the views of the temperance people there.

Mr. Gallagher—Let me say, if you want to do a great personal favor, you will name some other man in my place. The committee forced my name there very much against my wishes.

After some further discussion the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. J. G. Newmeyer, Forty-fourth District, and Mr. F. A. Hutchison, Forty-fifth District, for State Senator, were confirmed.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Rev. Mr. Wightman then continued reading: "Assembly, First District, G. D. Riddle, W. H. Graham, Simon Drum."

Mr. Murphy said he thought the Convention would act a little hasty by forcing these names on the Convention. By doing so they would force nominations on the Convention that can not stand.

Mr. Ross moved that the nominations be opened for the purpose of suggesting other names. Carried.

Mr. Turner suggested the following names; George D. Riddle, George W. Bradley, Samuel R. Stewart, Luther S. Kauffman.

Mr. Ross made a motion that all the names be stricken off that are not vouched for.

Mr. Baird—Is there any one here that vouches for S. R. Stewart?

An outsider here stated that he knew Mr. Stewart well, and he could vouch for him.

Dr. Nesbit said he did not know Mr. Stewart, but hoped that the Convention would nominate a man well known rather than one whose name was not so familiar with the people.

Mr. Ross thought that it would be wise to substitute the name of Mr. Stewart for that of Mr. Drum.

THE CHAIR.

The Chair stated that the vote on the name of Mr. W. H. Graham was next in order, and that gentleman was unanimously chosen.

Messrs. Stewart and Drum were then voted on, and Mr. Stewart was nominated by a vote of 63 to 34.

The Committee suggested no names for the Second Legislative District, preferring to leave it in the hands of the Convention.

There was considerable discussion had on this matter, some preferring to make nominations at once, and others preferring to let them lie over.

A delegate moved to endorse the Democratic nominees in that district, but it was objected to, inasmuch as these gentlemen had indicated that they did not want the indorsement of the temperance element.

Rev Mr. Knox made the announcement that the Prohibition ticket wouldn't have the ghost of a chance in this district, and when he stated this, he knew whereof he spoke. He was in favor of indorsing the Democratic nominee.

The whole subject was finally left to the Executive Committee.

Mr. John D. Moreland was then unanimously chosen for the Legislature from the Third District.

MORE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

For the Fourth Legislative District, the names of J. Hamilton Burt, Joseph Hays, J. Vannoda and Geo. Findley were suggested by the Committee and adopted by the Convention, notwithstanding Mr. Findley insisted on having his name withdrawn.

In the Fifth Legislative District Convention, B. C. Christy and S. P. Large were nominated.

In the Sixth Assembly District, A. B. Young was nominated.

In the Seventh Assembly District, David Rogers was nominated.

For Judge of the Orphans' Court, the names of W. G. Hawkins and J. W. Kirker were suggested, the former being recommended by the Committee. Mr. Hawkins was nominated.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The next nomination that was taken up was that of District Attorney. Major E. A. Montooth was proposed.

Mr. Nicholson stated that in an interview with Mr. Montooth that gentleman had stated that he was not ashamed to run on the temperance ticket, and would accept the nomination if tendered him.

Mr. John N. McGonigle arose and said to the Convention that Mr. Montooth had heretofore been the advocate of liquor men, and had assisted them in procuring licenses. He was opposed to the nomination of such a man on the Prohibition ticket.

Rev. Knox thought it would be well to nominate J. K. P. Duff, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Baird, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, said he would like to say a word on behalf of the Committee in this matter. The Committee had considered this office one of the most important ones to fill. He himself had been to see Mr. Duff and had conversed with him on the subject of being fogginfied the temperance nomination. Mr. Duff had said to him that he would not accept such a nomination. Some of the Committee had also been to see Mr. Montooth. It was true that this gentleman, as a lawyer, some time ago had assisted liquor men in procuring license, but that was repugnant to his nature. He had since been fighting against the liquor men, and was now their bitter enemy.

PAST RECORDS.

Mr. Nicholson again spoke in behalf of Mr. Montooth, and held him to be one of the best temperance men in the county. He was afraid that if the Apostle Paul were in the hands of this Convention his past record would hurt him.

Dr. Sutton could see no use in quarreling over two men of doubtful views. Every man he caught, knew that neither of these gentlemen was a prohibitionist. He was proud to-day to call Mr. Montooth his personal friend, but if he were put before the people as a representative of the principles of this Convention, he would vote against him.

It was then decided to let the matter rest in the hands of the Executive Committee, and Mr. John McQuade was nominated for Assistant District Attorney.

ONCE MORE.

Rev. Mr. Baird was sorry that the name of Major Montooth had been shelved. That gentleman had given his pledge, and he thought it an injustice to him to throw him overboard.

Other delegates then advocated Mr. Montooth, and a reconsideration vote was taken, which resulted in favor of reconsideration, sixty voting for Mr. Montooth. The motion was considered carried, though some thought a two-thirds vote necessary.

GETTING INTERESTING.

A motion was then made to nominate Major E. A. Montooth as District Attorney, when Mr. Arthur Kirk gave his views of Mr. Montooth, which were not at all favorable to that gentleman.

Mr. Ross agreed with Mr. Kirk.

A delegate nominated A. C. Patterson.

Another delegate moved that Mr. E. A. Montooth be nominated by acclamation, which motion was overlooked by the Chairman.

The question of a two-thirds vote being necessary to reconsider this action on the District Attorneyship was again called up, and the Chair stated that he had made his decision because it was in accordance with the custom in political Conventions, but not because it was in accordance with parliamentary rules.

The question of laying the whole matter on the table was next suggested, which occasioned considerable of an excitement.

A delegate—I move, sir, that the Chairman be declared incompetent to run this mill.

Another delegate—Let the police be called.

The whole matter of District Attorneyship was finally referred to the committee, when action being the same as was taken in the first instance.

Mr. G. W. Weddell was then endorsed for County Commissioner.

Mr. Jacob Jordan, of South Fayette, was then chosen for Director of the Poor.

The matter of making Congressional nominations was then discussed at some length, but it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the committee, who had recommended to reserve the nominations for the present.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary then announced the Executive Committee for the ensuing year as follows:

Thomas M. Rabe, Eliot Swift, D. B. Wm. B. Ross, Thomas F. Hershberger, C. L. Rowe, Jas. Kelly, W. G. Warren, Jonathan Gallagher, Jno. T. Thompson, George Findley, F. H. Cousin, John O'Neil, J. N. O'Neil, John B. Sneriff, F. C. Kennedy, H. D. McGaw, C. C. Fauset, James Fulton, D. Galbraith, George R. Riddle, Edward S. Barenfield, Hugh Wood, Aaron Floyd, Dr. Harper, Wm. Steen, Arthur Kirk.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Joseph Kain to Pittsburgh Virginia & Charleston Railroad, lot on the Twenty-ninth ward, on Fourth street, 8x21 feet. Price.....$104

James Burchfield to Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, June 27, 1874, lot on Manor street Twenty-ninth ward, 5x21 feet. Price.....$104

Ewald Buchanan to Pittsburgh Virginia & Charleston Railroad, lot on Manor street, Twenty-ninth ward, 5x21 feet. Price.....$104

Hannah Gallagher to Godfrey Hain, June 27, 1874, lot in Wilkins township, being lot No. 62 in the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company plan. Price.....$85

Wm. McClintock to F. M. Lyon, March 12, 1874, four lots in Shousetown, on Main street, 47x200 feet each. Price.....$3 800

C. H. Love to Penn. R. R Co., March 7, 1873, right of way across certain lands in Wilkins township. Price.....

Joseph Hubert to John Rowland, February 10, 1874, the undivided one half of lot in Seventh ward, in Voegtley's plan. Price.....$2 500

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum to Anthony Roehm, Jun., Recorder of Deeds, lot on Wilkinswood avenue, Ve on a borough. Price...$1 640

Mathias Voegtley to Herman Hage, January 6, 1874, lot on Villa street, Allegheny, 22x116 feet. Price.....$1 500

United States to Thomas Johnston to George A. Lashelle, June 30, 1874, a lot and a half in Leesdale on Second street, 20x75 feet. Price.....$180

John G Korner to John Stauffer, May 1, 1875, lot in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, on Chadsey street, 24x128. Price.....$725

Louis Kelling to John Stauffer, May 1, 1873, lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny, on Charles street, 24x64 feet. Price.....$250

M. Hay Brown to Geo. D. Gallagher, October 12, 1868 two lots on Penn avenue, 150x24 feet Price.....$24 000

James Cunningham to Mary, Bridget and Nancy Cunningham, May 8, 1871, 24x83 feet on the Pennsylvania avenue. Price.....$1

David Mowry to Michael Crape, December 5, 1827, tract of land in Pine township containing three acres. Price.....$15

Deed of Partition. Robert Gibson and Robert A. Sample, May 10, 1862.

Michael B. Brooks to Robert Sample, May 18, 1850, three acres in Pine township. Price.....$75

James Semple to Robert A. Sample, February 4, 1872, 162 acres in Pine township. Price...$500

Mary M. Tragessor, Administrix to Joseph Diebold, April 3, 1874, one fifth interest in real estate in Twenty ninth ward on Bradford street, two lots 40x40 and 40x80 feet. Price.....$1725

Margaret Zwischer to Barbara Zwiner, June 30, 1874, lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, on Rebecca street, 20x100 feet. Price....$4,400

John W. Hood to Francis Hood, June 29, 1874, tract of land in Findley township, containing sixty four acres, three roods and seventeen perches. Price.....$3 700

Andrew Howard, trustee, to Robert Hamilton, June 15, 1874, lot 24x100 feet on Penn avenue, Ninth ward. Price.....$1

Charles Hambel to John Croft and Joseph Fibbe, June 23, 1874, two lots in the Twenty-first ward, corner of Frankstown and Puckety Roads. Price.....$22,000

John Croft to A. H. Barenfield, June 23, 1874, two lots as above. Price.....$22,000

GREAT BARGAINS IN TRIMMINGS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Stock Must be Reduced and Sale Without Reserve.

Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., in order to reduce a very large stock of Trimmings and Millinery goods are offering the same at extremely low prices. Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silk Nets, Turquoises, Laces, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Sash Ribons and Ladies' Summer Underwear, have all been reduced to the lowest possible figures. This clearance sale is not of the remnants and refuse, but the assortment in every department is very full and complete, offering every opportunity to make good selections. For instance, in the one article of parasols, they have over two hundred styles, and in all other goods an equally extensive variety. If you wish fresh and seasonable goods at bottom prices, go to Rosenbaum & Co's, No 78 & 80 Market street.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE AT HUGUS & HACKE'S.

Our entire stock of Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Chintzes and Mourning Goods, are now being offered at immense reductions, to close the season.

Striped Summer Silks, formerly sold at $1 50, reduced to $1 00. French Silk Poplins reduced from $2 00 to $1 00, and genuine bargains in every department. Call and examine at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Millinery, Trimmings and Notions.

For a choice selection of these goods, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at low prices, go to Mrs. M. A. Miller's, Rymer Block, Penn avenue, East End.

TAX-PAYERS' PROTEST.

The Mass Meeting in City Hall Last Night.

The Committee of Forty, Through Mr. Guthrie, Make an Explanation—Why they did not Act—Judge Mellon on High Taxes—Resolutions Adopted—A Convention of Ward Delegates to Appoint an Executive Committee Recommended.

Last evening a goodly number of citizens gathered in City Hall on Market street, to hear the report of the Committee of Forty on Public Safety, appointed last year, who had promised to lay the result of their actions before the people at this gathering. The call was for eight o'clock, but for some reason there was a delay, during which time, the citizens present discussed the matters that they thought would probably come up, in little knots. A noticeable feature was, the presence of nearly all the police officers who were discharged from the force recently. They managed to be in front, and made themselves rather conspicuous.

Mr. John P. Guthrie called the meeting to order at quarter past 8 o'clock, and stated that this meeting had been called in response to a resolution adopted in this hall in December last. He had done all he could to organize the Committee on Public safety. He had called on many people, but most of them refused to act. It had been very hard to get a quorum together; the same gentlemen had always met but they could do nothing and he had called this meeting so that the gentlemen could make a report and a statement, upon which the meeting could take some action.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Judge Mellon then came forward, and said he was not the Chairman of the Committee of Forty. Mr. Jones was. He could only make a verbal report. They had no authority to investigate or bring suits, and therefore could accomplish nothing.

They had no good backing; there were no wards or organizations and therefore they had ceased to act. Now was the time for action, and he had no doubt but that the people would take it. Most of the persons present thought that they were free holders in a free land, but found that they were only tenants and the public servants were their landlords. The Committee thought that they should resign their position as a committee, and all the wards should meet and appoint delegates, who should meet in convention and appoint an executive committee. The new Constitution is just being understood by the people, and the people find that malfeasance in office could be punished, and that a committee could be appointed to investigate how we stand. This was all the report he had to make.

A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alexander King then moved that a Standing Committee of five for Organization should be appointed by the chair. The motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Alexander King, James McLane, B Rafferty, Andrew Miller and Judge Thomas Mellon.

Calls were then made for Mr. Thomas Howard, who appeared upon the platform and spoke in substance as follows: He said Mr. Mellon had made a statement of the doings of the Committee of Forty. He understood they had had not power to investigate or bring suits, and they had no authority. Since their organization the laws have been changed, and the citizens have authority for redress, and he advised the organizing immediately of a Delegate Convention of Taxpayers, and to see that a committee is organized for that purpose. That was the way to make the men feel who are in authority that they are your servants. He didn't want this thing to flow over, and he wanted them to march in a solid phalanx to the polls. He wanted Taxpayers' Unions in every ward. He then called the attention to a law passed at the last session, drawn up by Wallace Bill, and quoted from the fourth section in regard to the authority of the Mayor in compelling investigation into public officers. "If," he said, "you have a competent Mayor he can do it. Unless wrongs investigated." He then called their attention to section 1st page, 65, in regard to the

SEVEN PER CENT. INDEBTEDNESS,

and he thought this should be carefully read by the men in power. This law was a step in the right direction. The indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh now exceeded the seven per cent. limits. He said that the street improvement bonds were a debt upon the city by the face of the bonds. These bonds were issued by the city of Pittsburgh. It did not the property of men in the street that is bound, but the entire city is bound. Though they have a collateral clause, the city is the debtor and made the responsible party. It is idle to say that it is not a debt of the city. He advised all those in authority to read the section in regard to the limitation of the indebtedness. There is a clause in the Constitution by which they can increase the indebtedness to eight per cent., but they must first put it by law, to a vote of the people. But would they vote to increase the debt? No! There was a desire to keep up expensive jobs by certain parties. He said no man could make head or tail of the Comptroller's report. There was

NOT A MAN'S NAME ON IT

who draws salary from the city. Everything is in a gross sum—are these appropriations, numbered one, two, three? But who gets it? The question is who got this money? The people want to know. There is no chance now to find who got this large amount of money, without going to the Controller. Every month there is an amount spent for fuel, and for lights. Thousands and thousands of dollars are appropriated for furnishing City Hall. Who does this furnishing? No man's name is mentioned. For months this thing has been going on. The least spent in any month was $400, and some months as high as $5 000 He wanted to know how many city officials they had. He thought they could dispense with half of the officials. He would like them to work ten hours a day, and to discharge half of them. They draw too much pay, and they do too little work for the money. The citizens had a right to be served at a fair price. He referred to the fact that the Controller's salary was increased from two to four thousand dollars a year. He was nothing but a mere bookkeeper, and there were plenty in the audience who were fully as competent, and who probably did not get more than a thousand dollars a year for the same work. He said if the men worked ten hours a day in Municipal Hall they would not need half the force. They stay from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. He couldn't thought this was wrong. They had allowed their

SERVANTS TO BECOME THEIR MASTERS.

Everything is arranged in departments now, and they are ingrossed painfully every year. For the $20 000 Board of Equalization you have had an additional plaster of tax put upon your backs. You must speaker then for the Assessor. The county did the assessing. There were no ward assessors. It was merely transcribed from the county books upon the books of the city. Then we else does he do? He draws his salary. He then went over the assessment ground in detail, saying that in the city, property had been a vessel to every cent that it is worth. The salary of the City Treasurer is $2 000. But he gets one per cent. on some $700,000, and two per cent. on vehicle licenses. He gets $10,000 a year. He thought $3,000 a year enough for any city official who puts in but seven hours a day. A little dog fight interested the audience at this stage, but the "purps" were "snailed" and quiet was restored, when the speaker resumed by asking why Mr. Sagle had been removed from the City Solicitorship, and the rising young lawyer put in his place. Why is it? He was about to continue, when

THE RESOLUTIONS

were ready and Mr. Alex. King, from the committee of five, presented the following report:

Resolved, That we recommend the tax payers of each ward to organize and and appoint two intelligent, reliable persons to represent them as a Central Executive Tax Payers' Committee, which shall proceed to form a permanent organization of the whole city, with such a course of business and power to adopt all such measures to redress, as they shall deem best for the city.

Resolved, That we request the Councils and officers of the city government to abstain from increasing the present rate of taxation of the city until the tax-payers, through their representatives duly appointed, shall have made a thorough and complete investigation of the finances; that such course is due as well to the tax payers as to the purchasers of such security.

Resolved, That we call upon the Councils to stop all unfinished public improvements and curtail the city debt, and only to pay out its salaries, as all prudent men do in regard to their private affairs, until we see whether as a municipality we can pay any more than our present indebtedness; and whether the constitutional limit has not already been reached.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DR KEYSER ON THE SITUATION.

Dr. Keyser was the next speaker called upon. He said he would have refused to speak but that this was a party that embraced every man in the city. This was a hard ball to speak in, but he thought he could make himself heard on the subject under discussion. This was a time when endurance ceased to be a virtue, and from the tax point of view, that time is now here. If taxation to the present rate of increase if allowed to go on, the city or its officials will own all we now think is ours. You have accumulated a debt of $9,000,000, with a tax of $45 000. Indeed, some say that the debt is nearer $16,000,000. "Gentlemen, I tell you it is time for us to tie up the arteries, or we will bleed to death. Do our officials act honestly? If not, let us put them out, and put honest men in their place."

Mr. McCarthy was next called upon. He said he deemed it objectionable to speak at a meeting of this kind as he was deemed by the public a politician. He was not a politician of the public estimation, but was a politician in the sense of being a public man and was for doing right. He was not here to make a speech. He would be brief. He said he was proud when the extract of the law enacted by the last Legislature was read. He was the author of that law and when he assumed his office on next February, he would enforce that law. He said

HE WAS THE AUTHOR

of the equalization law and had it enacted in order that every man might pay his rightful share. The taxes at that time fell unjustly upon certain portions of the people. He said the equalization law was a just one and was enacted in favor of the working-man, as against certain privileged land owners in the East End, who did not pay for more than five per cent. on their real valuation.

Col. J. K. Kerr was next called upon. He said that he was unprepared to make a speech. He expected to see a crowded hall, full of people, who are now being robbed. During the speech the assemblage was fast leaving. When quiet was restored, the speaker continued, that the equalization law had created a debt of $12 000,000, which would be increased $6,000,000 more. Mr. McCarthy's equalization law had done this. Nothing of the kind would have occurred if this revelation business had not taken place. These men were appointed to tell the people how rich they were. When the panic came they had to launch this debt upon the city, with an increase every month. "You have not seen the elephant yet." This monster they had squeezed for five years would not now exist but for the equalization law. The small city of Pittsburgh pays a civil list of $600,000 and over annually. The people, when they saw their little tax bills, would say, what they have been trying to find out for nine hundred years, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The people are governed by a ring, against their will, of irresponsible men. He wanted the people to find out who their friends were, and to stand by them. If they didn't intend to do their duty they had better leave the city, and let the Sheriff of Allegheny county sell them out. There were many men who had to go upon the market and borrow money as a lien upon their property to pay their taxes. The poor man now finds that he had more rent to pay for his own house than when he had to pay a rent. Mr. Kerr then explained how rings are made, and showed the *modus operandi*. He thought that a thorough overhauling was necessary, by the organization of taxpayers' unions, and he advised the people to form them for their own protection.

A SCENE.

When Col. Kerr had concluded his remarks, Mr. McCarthy again appeared upon the platform and was greeted with loud hisses.

Mr. McCarthy—Gentlemen, will you allow me to say a word in reply to Colonel Kerr? Cries of "No, no." A scene of uproar now ensued and Mr. McCarthy still demanded to be heard. He said: Gentlemen, this is wrong. You are denying me the right of free speech. I simply wanted to say a word in reply to Col. Kerr.

A voice—Shut up.

Mr. McCarthy continued by saying, gentlemen keep quiet, I only want to say a word or two. He said that in the equalization bill was a clause to prevent an increase in the city indebtedness and to prevent a valuation over that made by the county, which was at that time $22,000,000 for the city.

THE WIND UP.

Col. Kerr then again appeared and said he thought no reply was necessary. The people knew what the value of their property was before the equalization and they know what it is now. It was merely a difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee."

Mr. O'Keefe, from the audience—That's a nice valuation, ain't it? Property on my street (Congress) is now assessed for twenty dollars per foot front, and I'll sell mine for five.

Col. Kerr then concluded the business by saying that the matter would be argued in East Liberty to morrow (this) evening.

A motion was made to adjourn, amid loud cries for other speakers, but the hour having grown late, the chair put the vote and declared it carried, when the meeting broke up, and in a few minutes the large hall was dark, silent and deserted.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal